THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Whitehall Even.
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Public Ledger
Gazetts. & M. Post
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Courier de Lond.
London Herald
Dai. Ad. & Oracle
Morning Advert.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Briſtol 5
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bury
CAMBRIDGE 2
Canterbury 2
Carliſle
Chelmsford
Cheſter

Coventry
Cumberland
Doncaſter
Dorcheſt. Derby
Exeter, Glouceſt.
Hereford, Hull 2
Ipſwich
IRELAND 38
LEICESTER
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidſtone
Manchester 3
Newcaſtle 2
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
OXFORD
Portſmouth
Reading—Saliſb.
SCOTLAND 12
Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewſbury
Staffordſhire
Stamford 2
Wincheſter
Worceſter 2
YORK 3

MAY, 1802.

CONTAINING

Meteorological Diary for Apr. and May 1802 386
Remarks on Giants Cauſeway in Ireland 387
Honourable Teſtimonies to two William Pitts 391
Celebration of Mr. Pitt's Birth-day, May 28, 392
Ketchup a Preventative of the Yellow Fever? *ib.*
Antient Stone Coffins lately found at Ware 393
Great Cheſterford—Caſtle Andinas, &c. &c. 394
Journal kept at Mocha by a Medical Gentleman 395
THE PROJECTOR, a periodical Paper, No V. 396
Mr. Carter's Deſcription of Durham Cathedral 399
Three Original Letters from Lord Clarendon 400
Remarks on Grecian Architecture, No. X. 403
Number of Columns in the Temple of Diana 405
Frontiſpiece to Groſe on Antient Armour 406
On the Origin and preſent State of the Gipſies 407
New Gothic Chapel near Taviſtock-ſquare 409
Genealogical Corrections — Baronetages? *ibid.*
Liſt of Priors, &c. of ſeveral Religious Houſes 410
On viſiting the intereſting Scenes of early Days 411
Inſtances of cold Weather in the Month of May *ib.*
Antient Architecture—Deeds of Caus Family 412
Dr. Gray's Remarks on the Balance of Trade 413
Territorial or agricult. Income of Gr. Britain 415
Purſuits of Architect. Innovation, No XLVIII. 416
Remarkable Gold Penny of King Henry III. 417
Epitaph by Mrs. Cowley on her Daughter 418
Bernard Prince—The Family of St. Hill? 418
The Deſtruction of Mr. Chiſwell's Caxtons *ibid.*
Particulars of the old Hermit of Saint Flinan 419
On the miſerable Death of wicked Conquerors 420
Secretary Johnſtone's Houſe at Twickenham 421
New Plan of Public Benevolence pointed out 422
Brief for the Rebuilding of a Theatre Royal *ib*
The preſent worthy Rector of Symondſbury 423
Account of the late Mrs. Smith of Prior-park *ib.*
Cowley Rectory—Mr. Dodd — Mr. Hilliard *ib*
Gentlemen Commoners—Longevity?—Geer 424
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS 425—443
FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE 443
INDEX INDICATORIUS—Queſtions anſwered *ib.*
SELECT POETRY, Ant. and Modern 444—448
Proceedings in the preſent Seſſion of Parliament 449
Treaty of Peace between England and France 452
Reflections on the Definitive Treaty of Peace 456
Rejoicings in London on account of the Peace 459
Abſtract of the principal Foreign Occurrences 462
Act of Amneſty to the French Emigrants 463
News from Country—Domeſtic Occurrences 466
Additions & Corrections to former Obituaries 467
Marriages, Deaths of eminent Perſons 468—478
The Average Prices of Grain for One Month 479
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks 480

Embelliſhed with a View of the new GOTHIC CHAPEL near TAVISTOCK SQUARE; a Repreſentation of ſome curious STONE COFFINS lately diſcovered at WARE; antient COINS, WEIGHTS, &c. &c.

BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, POST-PAID. 1802.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN APRIL, 1802.

Meteorolog. Diary for April, 1802, kept at Baldock. Lat. 52°. 2'. Long. 5'. W.

Day of Month.	At 8 A.M. Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W.	State of wind.	At 2 P.M. Barometer.	State of Barom.	Thermometer within.	Thermometer without.	Approxim. of wind to card. points. Quadrant of horizon divided into 4 equal parts. N.	E.	S.	W.	State of wind.
1	30.00	St	44	40			4		V.L.	29.93	S	56	56		3	1		R. B.
2	29.57	S	44	41		2	2		Do.	.49	S	56	62			4		V.L.
3	.4	St	49	48			4		No.	.50	R	53	56			4		Do.
4	.56	R	48	45.5	3	1			Do.	.56	St	55	57				4	Do.
5	.58	R	49	47		1	3		Do.	.64	R	42	52.5			2	2	Do.
6	.9	R	48	43	2			2	V.L.	30.00	R	57	55	3			1	Do.
7	30.02	St	46	41.5				4	Do.	.01	S	59	59				4	Do.
8	29.90	S	51	51.5			2	2	L.	19.83	S	60	64.5				4	B.
9	.75	S	53	49.5				4	No.	.72	S	55	56.5	1			3	L.
10	.73	R	49	45				4	R.B	.71	S	51	53				4	V.B.
11	.42	R	50	47				4	V.B.	.48	R	50	51	1			3	Do.
12	.44	R	43	38.5	1			3	Do.	.46	St	45	43	2			2	Do.
13	.67	R	41	38	3			1	Do.	.80	R	48	47.5	4				Do.
14	.92	R	39	38	1			3	L.	.88	S	50	47	2			2	R. B.
15	.75	St	47	50				4	Do.	.76	R	53	55			1	3	Do.
16	.67	St	47	47				4	V.L.	.72	R	52	55.5	3			1	L.
17	.87	R	45	43			2	2	Do.	.91	St	54	59			1	3	V.L.
18	.98	R	51	53				4	Do.	.99	R	63	65	2			2	No.
19	30.03	R	56	56			2	2	Do.	30.00	S	61	65				4	V.L.
20	29.95	St	55	55 5				4	Do.	29.95	St	61	63	2			2	L.
21	.95	St	53	50.5		4			No.	.92	S	57	58.5			2	2	V.L.
22	.72	S	52	52			2	2	L.	.66	S	57	60			1	3	B.
23	.68	R	49	48	1			3	Do.	.78	R	52	52	4				Do.
24	.88	S	44	46			2	2	B.	.83	S	56	58.5				4	V. B.
25	.67	S	52	53.5			1	3	V. B.	.61	S	59	61.5			1	3	Do.
26	.65	St	48	47				4	R. B.	.59	S	58	58			2	2	R. B.
27	.35	R	48	50			4		B.	.36	R	51	47	2			2	R. St.
28	.54	R	44	41	4				R. St	.59	R	52	52	4				Do.
29	.78	R	45	42	4				B.	.80	R	50	49	2	2			B.
30	.92	R	44	43	2	2			R. B	.98	R	51	51	2	2			R. B.
	29.74		47.80	46.37	21	10	28	61		29.75		54.80	56.00	34	7	19	60	

Meteorological Table for May, 1802.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May 1802.	D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in May 1802.
Apr.	°	°	°			*May*	°	°	°		
27	44	46	40	29,60	rain	12	51	57	50	30,00	cloudy
28	42	53	41	,80	cloudy	13	46	53	39	29,91	fair and windy
29	40	50	43	30,00	cloudy	14	40	49	35	,98	fair, with hail
30	42	46	44	,14	cloudy	15	36	46	41	,81	fhow. of snow
May 1	44	59	42	,12	fair	16	38	46	38	,80	fhow. of snow
2	42	58	41	,02	fair	17	39	47	35	,90	fhower of hail
3	43	57	42	29,95	cloudy	18	36	53	44	,90	fair
4	44	59	45	30,19	fair	19	45	53	43	,52	rain
5	44	54	44	,30	cloudy	20	44	53	45	30,00	cloudy
6	46	57	45	,28	fair	21	52	72	57	,10	fair
7	46	57	42	,19	fair	22	56	73	57	,09	fair
8	44	58	51	26,95	fair	23	59	66	55	,10	fair
9	52	63	52	,97	fair	24	60	65	54	,11	fair
10	49	59	46	30,02	fair	25	57	63	59	,01	fair
11	47	63	52	,10	fair	26	62	73	60	29,90	fair

W. Cary, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For M A Y, 1802.

Mr. URBAN, *North of Ireland, April 14.*

THE following LETTER and REMARKS have appeared in the newſpapers of Belfaſt and Dublin, where they have excited ſo much attention, that you will probably think them not unworthy the notice of your Philoſophical Readers in Britain, eſpecially as the Remarks are given from a more improved copy, than had there been publiſhed.

To the Printer of the Belfaſt News-Letter.

SIR, That the Giants Cauſeway, ſituate near the Northern extremity of the county of Antrim, is one of the greateſt natural curioſities, not only in Ireland, but on the ſurface of this globe, has long been acknowledged. It will therefore, I doubt not, gratify your readers to communicate to them, ſome curious remarks on the different opinions of Naturaliſts concerning the formation of the Giants Cauſeway; with which the writer of this letter has been favoured, by a gentleman of diſtinguiſhed learning and abilities, who has long made this wonderful production of nature the object of his diligent inveſtigation, and has diſcovered properties in it which had eſcaped former obſervers, not excepting the late ingenious Dr. William Hamilton, whoſe "Letters concerning the Northern Coaſt of the County of Antrim," 1790, have ſo much merit, as muſt greatly aggravate our concern for his untimely fate *.

It will alſo, no doubt, afford great pleaſure, both to Philoſophers and Men of Taſte, to learn, that a very exact delineation of this great natural curioſity, painted in a capital ſtyle, has been finiſhed by Mr. Thomas Robinſon, now in Belfaſt, whoſe fine picture of the Battle of Ballynahinch, at preſent in poſſeſſion of the Marquis of Hertford, was ſo much admired. In this picture of the Giants Cauſeway, Mr. Robinſon has not only done juſtice to its pictureſque and ſtupendous forms, but has paid particular attention to ſome ſtriking peculiarities in its ſtructure, deſerving the notice of men of ſcience.

To the following remarks I ſhall prefix extracts from the account or deſcription given by Dr. Hamilton in his Letters, Part II. p. 26:

"The Giants Cauſeway is generally deſcribed as a Mole or Quay, projecting from the baſe of a ſteep promontory ſome hundred feet into the ſea, and is formed of perpendicular pillars of baſaltes, which ſtand in contact with each other, exhibiting a ſort of polygon pavement, ſomewhat reſembling the appearance of a ſolid honeycomb. The pillars are irregular priſms, of various denominations, from three to eight ſides †; but the hexagonal columns are as numerous as all the others put together.

"On a minute inſpection, every pillar is found to be ſeparable into ſeveral joints, whoſe articulation is neat and compact, beyond expreſſion; the convex termination of one joint, always meeting a concave ſocket in the next; beſides which, the angles of one frequently ſhoot over thoſe of the other, ſo that they are completely locked together, and can never be ſeparated without a fracture of theſe parts.

"The ſides of each column are unequal among themſelves, but the contiguous ſides of adjoining columns are always of equal dimenſions, ſo as to touch in all their parts.

"But it is not here that our admiration ſhould ceaſe—Whatever the proceſs was by which Nature produced that beautiful and curious arrangement of pillars, ſo conſpicuous about the Giants Cauſeway—the cauſe, far from being limited to that ſpot alone, appears to have extended itſelf through a large

* He was murdered by a mob of aſſaſſins in 1797, with circumſtances of uncommon cruelty. See vol. LXVII. p. 180.

† Since Dr. Hamilton wrote, a few columns have been found of even NINE ſides.

tract

tract of country, in every direction; inſomuch, that many of the common quarries, for ſeveral miles around, ſeem to be only abortive attempts towards the production of a Giants Cauſeway *."

I ſhall now ſubjoin the promiſed remarks, which are ſo original and ſatisfactory, that every judicious reader will join with the writer of this letter, in hoping that they will be reſumed and given to the publick in a more extended form; and, let me add, that the teſtimony of ſo accurate a judge, of the correctneſs of Mr. Robinſon's delineation, will raiſe it high in the opinion of perſons of ſcience †. A. B.

Remarks on the Accounts given by Naturaliſts of the Giants Cauſeway.

THE Baſaltic Pillars, which in the laſt thirty years have been diſcovered in various parts of France and Germany, and the Hebrides, have excited much attention, and occaſioned many controverſies among modern Naturaliſts.

The Giants Cauſeway was the firſt aſſemblage of ſuch pillars that attracted notice, and is ſtill admitted by all to be the neateſt and moſt perfect group hitherto diſcovered; but in point of magnificence, the particular ſpot called the Giants Cauſeway is inferior to many others on the ſame coaſt. Mr. Pennant probably knew of no other columns in the North of Ireland when he pronounced, that "Baſalt Pillars in Staffa far exceed the Iriſh in grandeur." He was little aware that our Baſaltic country, and eſpecially our coaſt, exhibits many miles of vaſt perpendicular precipices, lined with Baſalt columns, in parallel ranges, with a magnificence unrivalled in any other part of the world.

The colonade at Fairhead, in the coaſt of Antrim, is proved, in Nicholſon's Philoſophical Journal for December, 1801, far to exceed Staffa in grandeur; its columns being each 250 feet long; that is, near five times as long as the talleſt pillars at Staffa.

Nor is our ſuperiority confined to the grandeur alone; our towering and extenſive precipices diſcloſe to the Naturaliſt the materials and arrangement of the ſtrata of which this country is compoſed, diſplaying a variety of the Baſalt, of different forms and of a different principle of conſtruction, internal and external; ſuch as is not met with or not noticed in any other part of the world.

As we row along the baſe of theſe ſtupendous *Façades*, we enjoy a ſcenery magnificent beyond deſcription, and diſcover many curious circumſtances, which have hitherto eſcaped the notice of Naturaliſts: I will mention one.

The Giants Cauſeway, compared by Dr. Hamilton to a mole or quay, and ſuppoſed by Meſſrs. Deſmareſt and Raſpe to be a *jet* or current of lava running into the ſea from the baſe of a volcanic hill, now appears to be a part of one of the original ſtrata of our globe, placed at its interſection with the plane of the ſea. This ſtratum is forty-four feet thick, and entirely compoſed of Baſalt Pillars of that length: it is inclined to the horizon in a ſmall angle, and, when traced from the Cauſeway Eaſtward, aſcends obliquely along the face of the precipiece. It culminates at the diſtance of about a mile from the Cauſeway: its upper ſurface is now elevated near 230 feet above the ſurface of the ſea: proceeding Eaſtward it dips and finally immerges at Portmoon, two miles Eaſt from the Cauſeway, forming at its immerſion the vaſes of two beautiful conical iſlands.

Magnificent as the colonades may be ſuppoſed, which this ſtratum diſplays in ſo extenſive a courſe acroſs the face of theſe mighty precipices, they are by no means our fineſt; the ſtratum next but one above this is eleven feet thicker, and of courſe the pillars, of which it alſo is entirely compoſed, are fifty-five feet each, and its extent is ſomewhat greater than the former. The intermediate ſtratum is compoſed of another varietyof Baſalt, priſmatic, but not columnar: this is fifty-four feet thick.

The Giants Cauſeway ſtratum where

* Appearances of the ſame kind have occurred 40 miles diſtant, near Dromore, in a quarry in the Biſhop's demeſne land, which is beyond the limits marked in Dr. Hamilton's map of the Baſalt Country annexed to his letters. The country people here and in the North of England, and even naturaliſts in Scotland, uſe the term Whin-Stone as ſynonymous to Baſalt. Porphyry, I preſume, is only another name for it.

† This picture is to be diſpoſed of by raffle to one hundred ſubſcribers at one guinea each, of which near ninety have given their names. Mr. Robinſon is a native of Windermere, in Weſtmoreland, and was a pupil of Romney's. Of the poetical talents of him and his infant ſon, ſee our Magazine for February laſt, p. 156.

it attains its greateſt height is the eighth, counting from the ſea; all the lower ones immerge in ſucceſſion as we approach Portmoon; and where this ſtratum finely immerges, it has eight over it, four of them columnar, the pillars being of very different lengths, determined by the thickneſs of the ſtratum. But in each ſeparate ſtratum the diameters of the pillars, and the perfection or imperfection of their conſtruction, appear pretty much the ſame, while the whole maſs of the ſtrata are ſteadily parallel to each other.

When I laſt ſummer found at the Giants Cauſeway an ingenious and riſing artiſt, Mr. Robinſon, whom I knew to be highly favoured by my friend the Biſhop of Dromore, employed to make a drawing of it, I at firſt thought I would have directed him to parts of the coaſt, which would have afforded him ſubjects of greater beauty as well as novelty. But, upon reflection, I think he has made the beſt choice, as the name of the *Giants Cauſeway* will probably excite an attention to the ſubject and the artiſt, which more ſtupendous ſcenery could not have procured with ſuch as had not ſeen it. It remains, then, to relate a few particulars belonging to this wonderful production of Nature, and to give a brief ſtatement of the controverſies to which it has given riſe among modern naturaliſts.

The Giants Cauſeway has been often compared to an honeycomb, which it certainly reſembles much; but accurate obſervers find a very ſtriking difference between their component priſms. The powers of the bee ſeem to be limited; he can conſtruct his cell of no other figure than a regular hexagon, that is, with ſix ſides.

Mathematicians well know that the hexagon is the only regular figure (with more ſides than four), of which a number put together compleatly fill up ſpace.

Yet it appears that in the Giants Cauſeway, the ſpace is completely filled without any ſuch limitation, figures of every number of ſides from three to eight (as Dr. Hamilton obſerves) being intermixed, yet the ſpace is as accurately filled up as in the honeycomb, and ſo cloſely as to hold water when an hollow in the ſurface ſuffers it to collect.

The extreme regularity of the Giants Cauſeway pillars has much embarraſſed Naturaliſts: ſome aſcribe their regularity to *cryſtalization*; but the celebrated Mr. Kirwan has ſhewn that in many particulars theſe priſms differ from all known cryſtals.

Some modern Philoſophers follow the opinion of a French Naturaliſt, a M. Deſmareſt, who ſuppoſed the Giants Cauſeway to be of volcanic origin, and that its regular priſms were formed in the currents of lava as they cooled. To this it has been ſtrongly objected that ſimilar figures have not been found in the currents of any known volcano.

Dr. Hamilton and M. Monnet alledge that theſe priſms were formed in the heart of the volcano, at the bottom of its crater, and that we muſt wait until the mountain decays before we can diſcover them.

But they cannot have been formed there, as regular baſalt priſms abound on the tops of mountains, and alſo ſeveral ranges of them are found placed alternately one over the other, forming accumulations many ſtrata deep and moſt regularly diſpoſed, which, had they been in the crater of a volcano muſt have all melted into one maſs; beſides, theſe gentlemen make us wait too long for proof.

Mr. Raſpe, obſerving that the Giants Cauſeway ran into the ſea, and conceiving it to be a current of lava, ſuppoſed that ſome unknown quality in the ſalt water, together with the ſudden cooling, occaſioned the material, of which it was compoſed, to aſſume regular forms.

But many currents of lava have been found in different parts of the world running into the ſea, while priſms, like thoſe at the Giants Cauſe, have not been obſerved at any of them.

An attentive examination of our coaſt ſhews the weakneſs of Mr. Raſpe's Theory, though warmly adopted by Mr. Dolomieu; for although Baſalt Pillars and colonades abound in the faces of our precipices hanging over the ſea for twenty miles; yet columnar Baſalt comes into contact with the ſalt-water but in three points; to wit, the two interſections of the Giants Cauſeway ſtratum mentioned above, and at Carrickarede, five miles Eaſtward.

Dr. Hutton, adhering to the igneous ſyſtem, but giving up the uſual mode of producing lava by volcanic eruption, affirms that all *Baſalt* (the ſtone of which the Giants Cauſeway is formed) is *Lava*, firſt fuſed, and then conſoli-

dated

dated in the bowels of the earth, whence it was elevated to its ſurface, and to the tops of our mountains, by the expanſive force of ſubterranean fire.

Wild as this faſhionable theory muſt appear, and contrary to all probability, it is alſo unſupported by any ſpecies of proof, and contradicted by facts in every part of this country; for inſtead of *the diſlocation and contorſion of the ſtrata*, which according to his Theory, he ſays, we muſt expect, (Edinburgh Tranſactions, vol. I. p. 265), and inſtead of finding them, as he ſays, we do, "in every poſſible poſition, from horizontal becoming vertical, from continuous broken, and ſeparated in every poſſibly direction, from a plane bent and doubled," nothing can exceed the regularity with which the ſtrata are diſpoſed over the whole face of this Baſalt country, nor does their ſteady paralleliſm ſeem ever to be diſturbed.

Though Baſalt has for a long time been pretty generally conſidered as a volcanic production, yet more accurate modern obſervers have diſcovered many circumſtances which ſhew it never could have been in fuſion—for inſtance,

All lavas abound with air-holes, while not a ſingle cavity is to be found in any of our Baſalts, except what are mentioned below.

All lavas are accompanied by ſcoria, not a particle of which is to be found at the Giants Cauſeway, or any where on our coaſt *.

Currents of lava are ſtated by Sir William Hamilton, Ferber, and Spallanzani, always to vary in their denſity, their materials being generally arranged according to their ſpecific gravities: thus, at the bottom compact lava, then cellular lava, then ſcoria, laſtly cinders and volcanic aſhes. Now if Baſalt be of volcanic origin, our ſtrata muſt be currents of lava, of courſe ſhould be governed by the ſame rule: inſtead of which, every Baſalt ſtratum here is of uniform denſity and uniform material from top to bottom.

Marine ſhells and their impreſſions have lately been diſcovered in ſome of our Baſalts †: this proves they never were in fuſion, as ſuch ſubſtances calcine and turn into lime with a very moderate heat.

Baſalt pillars have alſo been lately found with cavities filled with freſh water; a fact incompatible with igneous fuſion ‡.

Mr. Kirwan derives every thing from aqueous ſolution; and ſays, that the material of which our Cauſeway is formed was *ſplit into columns by deſiccation*.

Eminent as this great man undoubtedly is, in the chemical and mineralogical branches of Natural Hiſtory, yet, on this ſubject, his theory ſeems to be as inſufficient as thoſe of any of his predeceſſors; for his ſyſtem does not account for the delicate articulations of our pillars, by far the moſt curious circumſtance attending them, and moſt happily exhibited in different points of view in the preſent picture.

This theory too is incompatible with the different ranges or ſtrata of pillars placed on one another with ſolid rock between them.

But, above all, it is contradicted by fact, our pillars being in cloſe contact with each other, as appears by their ſurface holding water; whereas, had they been formed by their ſubſtance ſplitting on deſiccation, great intervals muſt have exiſted between them.

From all this, it muſt appear, that Philoſophers have not yet diſcovered the proceſs adopted by Nature, in the conſtruction of this beautiful and ſtupendous work; but though we cannot penetrate the ſecret of her operations, it is with pleaſure we admire her magnificence, eſpecially when joined to the moſt conſummate neatneſs; and where are both ſo abundantly diſplayed, as at

* Some travellers have thought they obſerved veſtiges of fire and ſcoria of iron; but, if they had broke the ſtones, they would have found they had been deceived by the exterior appearance, and that the internal ſtructure was incompatible with any ſuch principle. Some ſtones which have been picked up on our coaſt have been produced as exhibiting real marks of fire; but theſe had been uſed in forming hearths for the burning of kelp.

† Theſe had not been diſcovered when D. Hamilton's book was publiſhed.

‡ That ſuch water could not poſſibly have got through any chinks or cleſts between the baſalt columns will be ſhewn below, for nothing can be more compact and cloſely joined, ſo as not to admit the minuteſt interval. Indeed, this water is always found as a kind of nucleus, within the moſt compact part of the ſtone, and incloſed in a glazed covercle, or glaſſy ſhell, which ſeems to have formed its nidus from the firſt formation of its ſtony bed.

the

the Giants Causeway and its vicinity? The toils of a journey are amply repaid by the contemplation of such wonderful objects; and to those who are too distant for such an expedition, Mr. Robinson's fine picture, finished on the spot, and now at Belfast, will give a better idea of the Giants Causeway, and its towering promontories, than any thing of the kind yet attempted.

W. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Gloucester, May* 10.

PERMIT me to communicate an inscription that the late Sir Wm. Draper designed for his obelisk at Clifton, which he raised to the memory of the late Lord Chatham. If you should think it worthy of a place in your valuable Miscellany, as the production of an elegant Latin scholar, it may afford a degree of satisfaction to one of your constant readers, that he has contributed thus much, though at second-hand, to a choice collection of materials with which your publication is monthly acknowledged to abound. Yours, &c. C. H.

I add a fragment of Sir Wm. Draper's Letter addressed to Wm. Gordon, esq. who occupied the house at Clifton, called Manilla-Hall, in the year 1781.

"This war is a most troublesome business even in its most prosperous state: I wonder that the purses as well as patience of the nation are not totally exhausted. I profess that my political eyes have not discernment enough to discover, how a *decrease* of commerce and an *increase* of enemies can end, but in our total ruin, unless a speedy stop be put to the contest. I see by the papers, that 24 millions are wanting for the year, and voted accordingly. It was a bold stroke—but what *Potosi* have we taken to furnish the means? I read of no naval victories; undecisive engagements are bad omens at sea.

"I wish my honest praise of the *dead* may not be misconstrued into satire against the *living*. I wish most sincerely, that every line may be appropriated to lord N. at the conclusion of the war. His good qualities deserve better success than he has met with; but he has more enemies to struggle with, and more difficulties to conquer.

"If you think proper to inscribe the following written lines on the pillar, they are entirely at your service."

Cætera desunt.

An inscription for an obelisk raised by Sir W. Draper, to the memory of the late Lord Chatham, and sent to W. Gordon, esq. to be inscribed thereon, 1781.

"Viro memorabili, invicto,
qui in dubiis rebus trepidæ
patriæ laboranti
vindicem se impavidum obtulit,
ruentis imperii fulctor,
consilii et exempli singularis auctor,
qui grandia ausus et affectus
Britanniæ gloriam,
jam propè intermortuam,
resuscitabit, adauxit,
qui orbem ferè universum animo complexus,
hostibus ubique profligatis,
Europam, Asiam, Africam, Americam,
victoriis peragravit,
triumphis illustravit,
GULIELMO PITT."

Mr. URBAN, *May* 29.

YOU will rejoice to hear that Mr. PITT's birth-day was yesterday commemorated, with great festivity, in Merchant Taylors Hall, Threadneedle-street, by a company seldom equalled for rank and respectability of character.

Among those present were the Dukes of Rutland and Montrose.—Marquisses Cornwallis, Townshend, Buckingham, Exeter, Worcester.—Earls Spencer, Camden, Westmorland, Essex, Cowper, Gower, Euston, Temple.—Lords Romney, Whitworth, Cartington, Grenville, Lostus, Walsingham, Morpeth, Gwydir, Bruce, Hawkesbury, Rolle, Hood, Castlereagh, R. Seymour, F. Campbell, W. Gordon, Braybrook, Yarmouth, Woodhouse, Mulgrave, Bayning, Hervey, G. L. Gower, Louvaine, and Villiers.—The Attorney and Solicitor-General.—Admiral Berkeley.—Generals Lenox, Egerton, Gascoigne.—Sirs R. Peele, W. W. Wynne, R. Buxton, H. Mildmay, R. Vaughan, J. Wrottesley, S. Stewart, Christopher Banes.—Aldermen Curtis, Anderson, Price, Flower, &c.—The doors were opened soon after 4, when the company collected in vast numbers.—The three rooms were occupied as follows:

The large room contained	505
The second room	250
The third room	149
	904

The number who sat down exceeded that for which the dinner had been ordered

ordered—at a Guinea a head—by *four*. The dinner, which was from the London Tavern, was ſerved up about a quarter paſt 6, and was of a very ſuperior kind, both in quantity and quality. When "The King" was given as a toaſt, all the company joined in "God Save the King!" "The Queen,"—"The Prince and Princeſs of Wales,"—"The Duke of York, and all the reſt of the Royal Family," afterwards followed, and were moſt cordially given. Earl Spencer (who was in the chair), previouſly to his propoſing Mr. Pitt's health, wiſhed to ſtate to the company, that he had that morning received a letter, which he read, the ſubſtance of which was, "that Mr. Pitt had received with much pride information of the honour which his Lordſhip, and thoſe who compoſed the meeting, intended to confer on him that day; that, however thankful he was for this teſtimony of their regard, he begged that his lordſhip would make his beſt excuſes for declining his perſonal attendance; that the occaſion of the meeting would beſt point out the delicate propriety of his abſence; but that no man could recollect with greater pleaſure and reſpect ſuch a very flattering diſtinction of his friends." Earl Spencer, after reading the letter, ſhortly obſerved, that although they all ſincerely regretted his abſence, yet that none would the leſs cordially unite with him in drinking—"Mr. Pitt," to whom this country was ſo much indebted for the preſervation of its rights and liberties. The toaſt, with three times three, was loudly reiterated from all parts of the room, accompanied by univerſal huzzas, and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, in teſtimony of the moſt cordial approbation. Dignum augmented the general joy by an Anacreontic Song, written by Mr. George Roſe*; and, after the tumult of general applauſe had in ſome degree abated, Earl Spencer gave "The Wooden Walls of Old England;" which was immediately followed by the glee of "Britain's beſt Bulwarks are her Wooden Walls." Sir Robert Peele called attention to a propoſition he had to ſubmit to the meeting; he ſhould make no apology for the toaſt he was about to propoſe, but gave—"The Worthy Chairman." This met with enthuſiaſtic approbation. Lord Spencer remarked, that it was impoſſible for him to expreſs the ſentiments he felt for the diſtinguiſhed honour which had been thus conferred upon him; he ſhould therefore content himſelf with thanking the company moſt cordially, and drinking to "The Health of all preſent." The glee of "The mighty Conqueror of Hearts," followed the toaſt of the "Army and Navy of the United Kingdom."—"The Lord Mayor and City of London" was given with univerſal applauſe; and the glee of the "New Mariners," was next ſung. Earl Spencer then addreſſed the company—"We have heard with pleaſure a very excellent glee reſpecting "the Stormy Winds," and I now beg leave to give you, "The Pilot that weathered the Storm." The toaſt produced the moſt enthuſiaſtic applauſe, and Mr. Dignum gave an excellent ſong, which was written by Mr. Canning*.

In the courſe of the evening a variety of other toaſts were given; as, "The Britiſh Army and its brave Commanders!"—"The Memory of Lord Howe and the Firſt of June, 94!"—"Earl St. Vincent, and the Fourteenth of February!"—"Lord Duncan, and the memorable Battle of Camperdown!"—"Lord Nelſon, and the glorious Battle of the Nile!"—"General Abercromby, and the brave Heroes of Egypt!" Then Earl Spencer gave, "The Throne; the Virtues that fill it, and the Councils that preſerv'd it!" This was very loudly applauded. At a quarter before 10, Earl Spencer, looking round how to conclude the evening handſomely, gave again the toaſt of "The Pilot who weathered the Storm;" and the laſt ſong was repeated with ſtill greater enthuſiaſm. After this Earl Spencer gave, "The Merchant Taylors Company; and thanks to the Maſter, Wardens, and Court of Aſſiſtants, for the uſe of their Hall. The health of Marquis Cornwallis was then propoſed, and drank with the moſt general and enthuſiaſtic acclamation. The company broke up about half after 10. CIVIS.

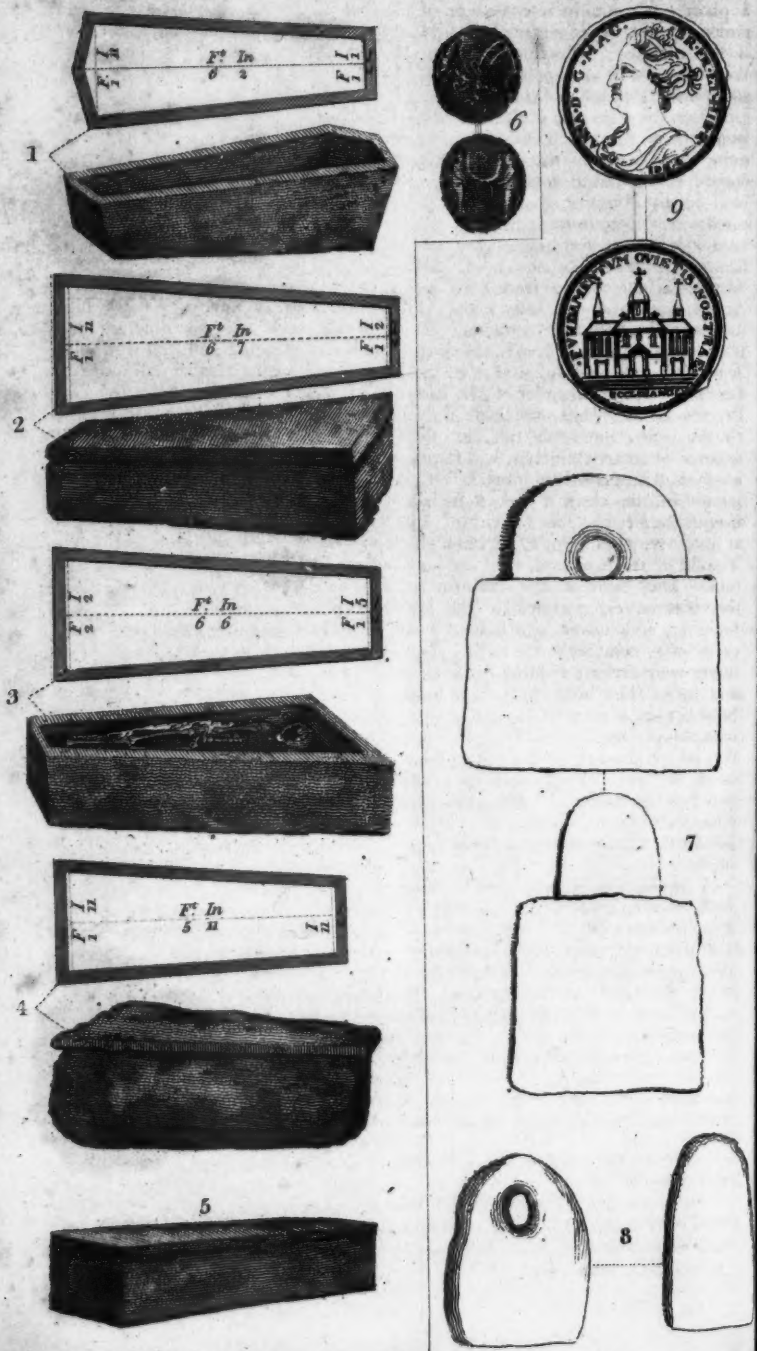
Mr. URBAN, *Slawſton, Apr.* 20.

I WISH to know whether *Ketchup* has any medicinal virtues; and if any, what they are; having lately heard of its being uſed in America, and the Weſt Indies, as a preventative or cure for the Yellow Fever. Yours, &c. J. TAILBY.

---

* Theſe excellent Songs ſhall both appear in our next. EDIT.

Mr.


1
2
3
4
5
6
9
7
8

Mr. URBAN, *April* 2.

IN digging a ditch, Feb. 26, 1802, to plant a hedge to incloſe a piece of garden-ground, in the centre of the field of 12 acres called *The Bury*, at the South-Weſt corner of Ware, oppoſite the mill, and not far from the wall of the priory garden on the other ſide of the road, the labourers at the depth of three feet came to a ſtone-coffin, which being opened was found to terminate at the head in an obtuſe angle, though covered with a ſtone more rounded at the head. It was ſix feet long on the outſide to the ſet-off of the head, the ſides of whoſe angles were each 12 inches long, and the baſe 1 foot 11 inches, and at the feet 13 inches; the ſides 4 inches thick, 13 deep in the clear. A human ſkeleton was found in it, the bones of which, by order of Mr. Fraſer, the curate, were depoſited in the church-yard. South of this, at the diſtance of about 12 inches, was found another, 7 feet 3 inches long, 6 feet 7 inches in the clear, 2 feet 8 inches over at the head, 1 foot 11 within, 14 at feet, 12 inches deep, 17 inches high. The lid of this was broken at the bottom. The head of the ſkeleton in this was entire, reclined to the left ſhoulder, the lower jaw fallen, and each jaw contained 15 teeth. The bones were perfect, even of the fingers and toes. The body appeared to have been laid in a wooden caſe, at leaſt a quantity of fine brown duſt, or powder, in *fig* 3, was taken for it; and a body of lime, or white mortar, adhered to the coffin in ſome parts, and appeared to bear the marks of a winding-ſheet, cloſely adhering to the ſhape of the body.

A third coffin, found March 2, at the ſame diſtance from the laſt, was 2 feet 2 inches at the head, 1 foot 5 inches at the feet, 4 inches thick, 12 inches deep, 17 inches high, 7 feet long, or 6 feet 6 inches in the clear. In this was no ſcull: the thigh bone meaſured 20 inches, the leg bone 16 inches. The arm and ſhoulder bones were in *in ſitu*, and the lower vertebræ of the back rather of a large proportion. The ſame lime and wood duſt appeared here.

The two laſt coffins and lids were ſtraight at the head.

March 3, at the diſtance of 20 feet due Weſt from theſe three, which lay in a row from North to South, was diſcovered a fourth, 6 feet 7 inches (5 feet 11 inches clear), by 2 feet 7 inches (1 foot 11 inches clear) at head, and 1 foot 8 inches (clear 11 inches) at feet; the lid overhung 5 inches on the North ſide. It was 11 inches in the clear at feet, and at head 22 inches, and 5 feet 11 inches long, clear; 1 foot 4 inches deep within, 1 foot 11 inches without, thickneſs of the lid 6 inches, making together 2 feet 5 inches. No ſcull in this, but the other large bones, and wood duſt, and lime. This coffin appeared long and narrow, not ſo well ſquared as the others, and the lid hung over on the right about 4 inches. They were all made of yellowiſh ſtone, full of foſſils, ſuch as it was obſerved the handſome church at Aſhwell was built of. The lime in the laſt had more of a yellow tinge than that in the others.

All theſe coffins lay Eaſt and Weſt.

The bones lay in good order, although the ligaments had been completely deſtroyed. The enamel of the teeth, which had been ſtolen away, remained in the lower jaw; and ſome ſmall remains of hair, ſhort and tufty, adhered to the back of the ſcull; and about the ears the ſkin appeared in ſeveral places dried on it.

In the mould was found one ſmall copper coin of the lower empire, Conſtantine the Great, or Conſtantius; head laureate, Reverſe, two Victories ſupporting a ſhield, on which was the uſual inſcription, VOTA PR, or VOT. X. *See fig.* 6.

The name of *Bury* occurs in the deed of conveyance to the Byde family in the Civil war.

Salmon ſpeaks of fortified ground on the other ſide, called *Rennefley*, which he refers to the Danes, Hiſtory of Hertfordſhire, p. 243; and a Roman road is ſuppoſed to have run near the field in queſtion.

On the hill near Dartford brent, in a gravelly ſoil, in digging a grave for a horſe, was diſcovered a few years ago, the ſtone coffin, *fig.* 5, compoſed of ſoft ſtone, clamped with four iron clamps, let in with lead, one on each ſide, and at the head and feet. When this coffin was opened, Mr. Brand, the owner of the field where it was found, ſays it contained the bones of a young female, ſuppoſed about 19; the teeth were all ſound and beautifully white, the hair long. The body had been overſpread wth a white plaſte

whi

which retained the impression of the decayed limbs, and even the features of the face. The coffin measures 6 feet 2 inches in length within, and is 19 inches square; the sides and ends are about 4 inches thick.

In a corn field in Fifield parish, near Ongar in Essex, was found in land-ditching, 1767, 3 feet underground, a large white free-stone chest, 6 feet 4 inches long, 22 inches wide, 3¾ inches thick, 13¾ inches deep, in which was one human skeleton of the common proportion, the head and feet lying East and West; the lid of the chest, strongly cemented to it, had a kind of ridge in the middle. Sepulchral Monuments, vol. I. Introduction, p. xxiv.

In 1785 were found, in digging gravel without the walls of an antient station at Great Chesterford, 2 feet below the surface, several stone coffins, roughly hewn out of a solid stone, 4 inches thick, 6 feet 8 inches long, 2 feet 6 inches wide at the head, and 1 foot 6 inches at the feet: the outside, exclusive of the lid, 1 foot 9 inches deep; the inside 1 foot 2 inches deep; the cover 7 inches thick, extending 6 or 7 inches beyond the coffin on each side: the under side hollowed for the better containing a sufficient quantity of the composition which covered the bodies, and resembled plaster of Paris, wherewith they were all incrusted. Of three coffins taken up, two were circular at the head and square at the feet, and one square at the head and circular at the feet. Mr. Walford, in Sepulchral Monuments, Introduction, vol. II. p, ix. D. H.

Mr. Urban, *Cornwall, April* 15.

THE inclosed are sketches of two stones discovered about 20 years ago within the inner circle of Castle Andinas. They are both of fine granite: *fig.* 7 weighs 17 pounds and a half; *fig.* 8, three pounds one ounce. If they were weights, perhaps they might have been used for distributing corn amongst the garrison.

For a description of Castle Andinas I refer you to Borlase's Antiquities of Cornwall, p. 315, 2d edit. p. 346, 1st edit. 1769. J. R.

*** It is on the highest hill in the hundred of Penrith, in Ludgvan. It consisted of three stone walls, now ruined, the outer one never finished. The whole diameter 400 feet from East to West, and the principal ditch 60 feet wide. There were a number of little walled circles about 7 yards diameter, and the stone walls 2 and 3 feet high. In the centre of the whole was a well almost choaked, and at a little distance a narrow pit, its sides walled probably for water also.

Dr. Borlase, in pl. XXVIII. pp. 4, 5, engraved two weights similar to these, but does not say whether found in his own parish or where. The largest weighed 14lb. 10oz. 11dwt. the other 4lb. 1oz. 7dwt. both of the dove-coloured Cornish granite. Edit.

*** *Fig.* 9. is sent for explanation.

Continuation of the Journal kept at Mocha. (*See p.* 309.)

MAY 15, 1800. The periodical rains having commenced in the mountains of Abyssinia occasions a moist atmosphere, which obstructs the pores of the skin, and brings on a slight degree of inflammation with that disagreeable sensation which accompanies the prickly heat. It may be considered as an effort of Nature, to throw off the redundant fluids; which, if carried to the bowels, would produce dysentery, or disease of the internal parts.

June 3. Last night we were entertained with music, both vocal and instrumental, during the whole night. I observed the houses on the opposite side of the street well illuminated, and a number of female visitors going in and out. On enquiring into the cause of this festivity, it appears that it is in consequence of the consummation of the nuptials which were celebrated on the 4th of May last (as mentioned before, p. 307). The girl is not more than eleven years of age; but the husband, by dint of perseverance, has removed every obstacle to connubial happiness, and the young lady is perfectly reconciled. In Egypt it is considered as extremely unlucky if the marriage is not consummated on the first night; and when the girls are very young, as in the present instance, they frequently have recourse to an expedient which to Europeans must appear not only harsh, but even brutal. It does not appear, indeed, that there is much delicacy among them; as the apartment is kept illuminated, and the female friends frequently go in to assist the parties with such instructions as may be necessary.

Mocha

Mocha, June 8. In the evening went to pay my reſpects to a ſon of one of the principal inhabitants, who had been lately married, and ſat in ſtate to receive congratulations on the occaſion. A large ſaloon was erected before the houſe, capable of containing between three and four hundred perſons, and furniſhed with couches, cuſhions, and carpets, for the accommodation of the company. It was hung round, as well as overhead, with palampons, printed cottons, and ſilks, and interſperſed here and there with artificial flowers; and the whole illuminated in a ſuperb manner. We carried a preſent of four large wax candles, which were received by one of the attendants, who ſaid in Arabic, "*An abt arouz*; I am the ſervant, or ſlave, of the bridegroom;" and preſented the candles to the bridegroom, which he received, and depoſited under his throne, where he ſat croſs legged, with an elegant turban and dreſſed in a ſtriped ſilk gown. His age, I am informed, is 17, and the bride's 16. He never ſaw her face before marriage; but is obliged to rely on the report of his mother or ſiſters, as to her perſonal charms, or other good qualities.

He appeared a ſlender weakly lad. There were five or ſix boys, of the age of ſeven or eight years, ſeated along with him; I ſuppoſe either relations or friends. During our ſtay, which was about half an hour, there were not leſs than 200 wax candles preſented, beſides pieces of ſilk, cloth, and ſhawls, all of which were depoſited near him. There were four candleſticks placed on a table before the throne, each candleſtick holding candles that were received, and divided into 12 branches. There were placed, at right angles and between them, four pots with artificial flowers. Among the principal curioſities was a glaſs lanthorn, in which you ſaw ſeveral ſhips of war, with all their ſails ſet, in chace. This, I was told, was moved by ſteam, and was conſtantly turning round: I believe it was brought from China. The artificial flowers were moſt of them well executed, and had a very pretty effect. Several of the Arabs had their hookers, and were ſmoaking. As this is an amuſement to which I am by no means partial, I declined the offer of one. We were fanned during our ſtay by two perſons appointed for that purpoſe, and regaled with ſherbet and roſe-water. On going in, and coming away, we ſhook hands with the bridegroom, which probably was meant as a compliment to us, as I obſerved it was not the cuſtom with the Arabs. Every thing was conducted with the greateſt decorum, and in a ſtyle much beyond my expectation. We are treated with every mark of civility and attention; and, on coming away, conducted to the door. This ceremony laſted five days, which however is unuſual, as it ſeldom exceeds two or three. The palampons, cottons, and ſilks, employed for ſcenery, are ſent to the banyans to be glazed and folded, and are afterwards depoſited in the *godowns* (warehouſes) for ſale among other preſents. They likewiſe receive bottles of roſe-water, ſo that the expence is probably very trifling to the merchant, father of the bridegroom.

June 25. Being the anniverſary of the death of Sheick Siendal, whoſe remains are depoſited in the South moſque, which has been illuminated for three nights paſt, and a numerous body of people have been paying their reſpects to the manes of the ſaint, and preſenting oblations at the ſhrine; on the morning of the 26th the lights were extinguiſhed, and they walked through the different ſtreets in proceſſion, with an immenſe wax candle upwards of ſix feet long burning, and ſinging a hymn. This feſtival is called Zaira.

July 10. A man from Cape Aſab, a native of that country, ſtates, that on the South ſide of the Cape there are remains of houſes, and other appearances, which indicate that a conſiderable town ſtood there formerly. It is at the diſtance of half a mile. You have ſix and eight fathoms water at a mile from the ſhore. There are four wells of excellent water near the beach; the moſt remote not more than three furlongs. The beach is good, and a boat may lay in ſafety to load with water. The inhabitants of the diſtrict are Muſſulmen; and if you wiſh to get water or refreſhments, a trifling preſent to Sheick Ibraim will inſure you a friendly reception. The Sheick reſides at Auba, a place at a ſmall diſtance from the Cape. The informant is called Mahommed Sabine.

(To be continued.)

THE

THE PROJECTOR, N° V.

"Maxima pars hominum morbo jactatur eodem." HOR.

IT has been uſual with my predeceſſors, before they have been known to the publick ſo long as I have had that honour, to give a very flattering account of their progreſs with the town, the excellent effects their Projects have produced, and the great multitude of correſpondents who are panting for early notice. In all theſe reſpects, however, they had advantages which I cannot poſſeſs. Some of them appeared weekly, ſome twice or thrice a week, and ſome daily: they could thus provide places for temporary ſubjects without inconvenience, and attend to the importunities of their correſpondents with quicker diſpatch than the author of the PROJECTOR, who, by the conſtitution of his vehicle, is neceſſarily confined to twelve, or at moſt thirteen, lucubrations in a year. For this reaſon, although it would be rude in any one to doubt that I have been favoured with an unuſual flow of correſpondence, and that Mr. Urban's knocker has been for ſome months kept in a ſtate of perpetual motion, I muſt advertiſe my good friends that a very early notice of their hints cannot be taken, unleſs in caſes of peculiar urgency; and that thoſe who do not conſult times and ſeaſons in their communications, muſt be content to wait their regular turns. I therefore inform GULOSUS, that his paper on "The Feſtivities of Chriſtmas" cannot have a place for half a year to come, and that the "Philoſophical Remarks on the gloomy Month of November" are neceſſarily poſtponed until the concluſion of the Dog-days. I would alſo intimate to AGRICOLA, that his obſervations on the excellence of the harveſt are premature; and although it be extremely rude to make a lady wait, I cannot give any opinion of the affair between LUCINDA and COLONEL SCAPEGRACE in leſs than nine months from the date of her letter.

As to Poetry, ſince it does not belong to my department (although Poets from their want of ſucceſs may aſpire to rank with Projectors), I ſhall in general conſign every thing of that kind to the care and criticiſm of my eſteemed friend Mr. Urban: but in the mean time, if it be not taking the pen out of his hand, I would briefly ſuggeſt to poets in general the attention I have juſt now recommended "to times and ſeaſons." *Winter* pieces do not ſuit with the months of *June* and *July*, and Odes to the *Sun* ſometimes ſmell a little too much of the *lamp*. I am a great friend to *impromptus*, when they are not too much laboured; but I forbid all *extempores* that are copied from old authors. As to lines on the Spring, the Harveſt, and the Autumn; while an author's firſt object is to conſult his genius for a choice of apt ſimilies, metaphors, and other decorations, I would not have him wholly regardleſs of that uſeful inſtrument the thermometer. Indeed, I have a project in my head of compoſing a table of poetry, ſomewhat on the plan of our calendars, including objects fixed and moveable, and all thoſe grand topics which may be conſidered as red-letter days with the votaries of the Muſes, in order that young beginners may not miſtake "the leſſon of the day," and diſplay their talents on burning ſkies and ſultry heats, at a time when their readers are obliged to be caſed in fleecy hoſiery. Such a table, I am perſuaded, would prevent thoſe early ſprings and premature winters which render the climate of Parnaſſus ſo extremely variable: nor, I hope, will the propoſed reſtrictions be thought too rigorous, as there are many other ſubjects which are proper at all times, and "keep good in all weathers." Verſes, for example, to a lady's eyebrow, her tippet, her lap dog, or her parrot, may do in winter as well as in ſummer: and lines on Priſcilla "ſtepping into a coach," or "reading a book," or "frowning," or "ſmiling," or "buying a ſtraw bonnet," will ſuit any variety of weather. But I forget that I am adviſing thoſe who are not within my juriſdiction; and I ſhould not have ſaid ſo much, if it had not been to introduce the above Project, which, if well executed, will be, I humbly flatter myſelf, one of the firſt improvements of this ingenious age. And now I proceed to the more immediate ſubject of this paper.

Looking over one of Mr. Urban's late Magazines, I was amuſed by a Latin epitaph on a young man, of whom it is there ſaid "*obiit ſecundum artem*," or, in our vulgar Engliſh, he "died of the Doctor." This little incident ſuggeſted to me many reflections on the bleſſing of health, of which, it appears, ſome take ſo much care as to paſs to the very extreme they wiſh to avoid;

avoid; and it led me also to consider a subject which I doubt not my readers will think very seasonable at the approach of summer.

Of those who are in the pursuit of happiness, a considerable number seem to be divided in opinion; some inclining to *health*, and some to *wealth*, as the prime source of felicity. They seem guided in this matter by the jingle of the words, and, as in a few other cases, more by rhyme than reason; for surely nothing but the preference of sound to sense would ever incline any person to suppose a necessary connexion between two objects that have nothing in common, except the abuse to which they are liable. The majority, however, are inclined to think that health is really of more consequence than riches; and I am therefore surprized at the complaint brought by certain persons, that "mankind are careless of this invaluable blessing." Wherever I look around me, I see so many proofs of a contrary disposition, that I must attribute the imputation of this neglect to the prejudices of that part of the faculty who determine that no man can be healthy "without taking something." Or, perhaps, it may arise from a superficial observation of the conduct of a considerable part of mankind, who not only take wonderful care of their health, but have ingeniously contrived to make health and luxury go hand in hand, or, as some think, to create a new kind of health, with which no pleasure shall be incompatible.

But, from whatever source this notion may have arisen, it is certainly not confirmed by facts. On the other hand, the most remarkable proof of general attention to health may be demonstrated at this very time. It is well known that in the course of the present, and more particularly of the next month, the plague makes its appearance in the metropolis, and exerts its ravages to such an extent, that the roads are covered with families and individuals flying from it, some fifty, sixty, or seventy miles to the sea-coast, where it has no power. People neglectful of health would not take a step which is notoriously known to be very expensive and inconvenient. Of what nature this plague is, physicians either are, or affect to be, ignorant. Perhaps the London faculty may not think it worth while to study a disorder for which they have no opportunity of prescribing. It is certainly, however in one respect different from all other disorders, inasmuch as it rages during the finest, and what we account the most healthy weather, and on the other hand is checked by a rainy or cold season, or that kind of weather in which it is impossible to enjoy either air or exercise. About the time specified, the symptoms make their first appearance; they generally attack persons in the most perfect health, the young, robust, and beautiful, in the shape of coughs, colds, tendencies to asthmas, consumption, want of appetite, and listlessness. The patients despair of life if they are not speedily removed, and it would appear as if Nature dictated this remedy, for they often become furious and unmanageable, if it be delayed. Another distinctive characteristic of this plague is perhaps more singular than that already noticed, namely, that it most infests those families that are in prosperous circumstances, and may consequently command every comfort in life. When very violent, or of long continuance, however, it does not always leave them so; but still it is pretty accurately ascertained that the poor and the labouring sort know nothing of it. Nor is it very common among industrious shopkeepers, parochial clergy, authors, or other handicraftsmen.

The cause of this plague, like all others, is evidently in the air of the metropolis; and this as evidently indicates the cure to be a speedy removal to some more hospitable and healthy spot, several of which, fortunately for the lives of his Majesty's subjects, have been discovered on the coasts of Kent and Sussex; and what makes it yet more certain that it is the air of *London*, and that only, which creates the disorder, is, that it is never cured even in these temples of Hygeia until they be crowded almost to suffocation; a circumstance which, it is well known, would be reckoned fatal in the metropolis.

It is a disorder of the most cruel nature, sparing neither age nor sex. The fair part of the creation are particularly liable to catch it; and they impart it to their parents, who are naturally inclined to listen to the complaints of their tender offspring, and remove them from the pestilential air that threatens to bereave them of every comfort. Where the remedy is neglected,

lected, I have known the disorder end in confirmed poutings, lowness of spirits, alarming fits of crying, and total loss of temper. On the contrary, all the symptoms have abated, as if by the influence of a charm, on the sight of a post-chaise, or a cabbin not much bigger than a post-chaise.

Another proof that the disease is in the *air* of the metropolis, I just now recollect, as it was communicated to me by an eminent sea-doctor; and that is, the patients, when removed to their favourite place of destination, never make any change in diet, dress, or other circumstances of living, except what some would think for the worse, such as later hours, and fewer conveniencies of lodging and accommodation, than when at home. But so great are the improvements made in appetite, that the patient can very soon eat any thing placed before him, and loses much of that fastidious taste about diet and wines, which is so common in London. This, no doubt, may sometimes produce a degree of scarcity and its usual attendant, dearness; but this is never, as in the metropolis, a subject of complaint, because every one is convinced that too high a price cannot be paid for health; and in this opinion the inhabitants of the place have the good sense to concur.

I have been the more particular in collecting these circumstances relative to this plague, because a strange prejudice has gone abroad, that London has never been infested with the plague since the year 1665. What could give rise to such a notion, I shall not stop to enquire, but that it is without foundation must be obvious to every sympathising mind who considers the matter of fact. That it is not quite so fatal now as at the period above cited may be granted. The vast number of 68,000 is given in the Bills of Mortality for 1665; but from pretty accurate information, upon the average of the last ten years (much of it a time of *war* too), I reckon that not less than 20,000 are *carried off* annually by this plague; and surely this is not an inconsiderable number. It is truly melancholy at this season to call at the houses of our departed friends, and ask for father, mother, son, or daughter, and to hear nothing but the doleful answer, "They are all *gone*, Sir!"

With regard to the termination of the disease, it is various in various years, because, as already observed, it depends on the weather. It begins to disappear when the cold and rain come on, and decreases in proportion to their severity and duration. Some cases of it, however, have occurred even in the winter, when the patients are sent to the Sussex coast; but these I take to be rare, and confined chiefly to persons of high fashion, who live huddled together in *routs*, and are very poorly provided with cloathing fitted for the season. By-the-bye, I am astonished that, among all our charitable institutions, nothing has been done for this class of people except the Pic Nic, which somewhat resembles one of the soup establishments; but this, perhaps, may be the subject of a future Project.

To return to the plague. As soon as it begins to decrease, and the metropolis, from the additions of wind, rain, cold, and smoak, becomes fit to breathe in, the patients return home, some with considerable precipitation in consequence of increased strength, and some so greatly improved in health, that no further aid is necessary towards complete recovery than what may be furnished from the stores of Apothecaries' hall. Such, likewise, is the efficacy of this locomotive cure, that several patients, who were obliged to be carried in postchaises, have returned home the whole way on foot, to the great astonishment of all beholders; and I have been told that a few of the more active and lively sort have actually *run* the first five or six miles without ever stopping, or wishing to be stopt.

At what time this plague first appeared, may be a fit subject for historical enquiry. It certainly did not immediately succeed the old plague, for there was an interval of at least sixty years or more, during which we have no account how it was possible for people to exist in London. Within the last 50 years, however, it has been gaining ground, and has now put on the regular appearances I have enumerated. Before I quit the subject, I cannot help mentioning that some speculative persons have endeavoured to account for its attacking people in good circumstances in this way, that "they only can *afford* it." This is a very strange opinion; and I give it as I received it, without pretending to unravel its hidden mystery. One may afford a jaunt, or afford to throw away money, or afford to be idle, or afford to neglect business,

fineſs, at leaſt there is no grammatical impropriety in ſuch expreſſions; but to afford a diſeaſe, to cheapen an illneſs, or pay handſomely for a plague, are paradoxes far above my limited comprehenſion.

By the hiſtory of this diſorder, I have now vindicated the age from the imputation of careleſſneſs in the article of health; but juſtice compels me to ſay, that there are exceptions, perſons who give a kind of preference to indiſpoſition, and who, though it may appear a quibble, are never ſo well as when they are not well at all. Undoubtedly, in many caſes, diſeaſes have their uſes. To ſome they ſupply a very fertile ſource of converſation, and of this they will often engroſs as much as the news of the day. I have known a rheumatiſm on the ſhoulder take more time in deſcription than a battle on the Rhine; and ſome of the beſt ſpeeches in parliament have been cut ſhort by the detail of a tooth-ache. Foreign affairs are often obliged to give way to inward complaints; and a colic, well told, has not unfrequently diverted the horrors of inteſtine war. Elderly ladies are extremely partial to certain diſorders, and never viſit without a body-full of aches and ſpaſms for the entertainment and inſtruction of the company. To politicians the annals of the cabinet may be valuable, but they are nothing in competition with the hiſtories of the bedchamber. Whoever pays his court to an *amateur* of pain, muſt expect to be *cloſeted* for an hour or two; and I have a maiden aunt, whom for certain reaſons I think proper to viſit, who is very picturеſque in the deſcription of ſickneſs. In her young days ſhe had a tolerable knack at a bad cold; but her *forte* at preſent is the rheumatiſm, in which ſhe is perhaps rather prolix, but, by frequent repetition, eminently perſpicuous. I never leave the good old lady without a deep conviction on my mind of the efficacy of *Daffy*, and the infallibility of *guiacum*.

There is another claſs, who cheriſh diſorders by way of excuſe for certain omiſſions; and here the range is conſiderably extenſive, as it takes in all public ſpeakers. Singers generally are attached to colds; and ſome clergymen, I know not why, are ſaid to be liable once a week to ſore throats. Nor are diſeaſes of leſs importance to tradeſmen, ſome of whom are ſo ill that they cannot keep an appointment, and others ſo feeble that they cannot write a draft. I ſhall not dwell longer on theſe caſes, however, as I am not quite certain that they are within the reach of the faculty. All I ſhall add is, that, if a diſorder of this kind be not very painful, it is, in the opinion of the world, a VERY BAD SYMPTOM.

DURHAM CATHEDRAL.

(*Continued from p.* 231.)

Mr. URBAN, *May* 12.

IF to have a partiality for my native land before all other regions, if to believe that my countrymen excel in every art as well as foreigners, if to conceive our antient ſtructures ſurpaſs thoſe of all other kingdoms, be the ſign of a narrowed education and a want of mind ſufficient to take in univerſal perceptions (as, ſome are pleaſed to give out, mark the character of a true Engliſh Antiquary); then let me ever live in ſuch fond illuſions, more gratifying to me who am proud of ſuch my errors, than all thoſe fancied acquirements which are derived from exotic philoſophic principles, exotic ſcience, and exotic ideas of true taſte, ſuppoſed to be found no where but in the overthrown palaces and temples of heathens and idolaters. Proceed I on with Durham's ſtate.

Longitudinal ſection, taken from Eaſt to Weſt. In this continued ſcene of wonder, all we ſee is, as it was left in the beginning of the 16th century, for us now to marvel at, and Time to own his power here is but little known. A thouſand years has told the lengthened tale how well St. Cuthbert's fane has ſtood, ſtartling the upliſted arm of innovating taſte! Pauſe awhile we men who come before the publick for their applauſe or cenſure —who of us can ſay, we well deſerve? Vain as we are to their imperial decrees, we muſt ſubmit. Humbling myſelf for one, I thus proceed. The greater part of the diſplay ſhews a variety of ſingle and cluſtered columns ſupporting ſemi-circular arches on three ſtories, in the Southern aiſles, and the galleries above: crowned by a ſucceſſion of groins, each peculiarly enriched with their appropriate ornaments. The grand arches ſupporting the centre tower well may be termed an ennobled work. Envy alone ſickening at the ſight, might with deceptious eyes ſtrive to decry ſome imperfection; but ſure her venom muſt repower

infuſe itſelf into her own gorge: "conſummate excellence" would cruſh her to an empty ſound. We who are bleſt with optics national haſte alſo to give into the pleaſure of beholding the work of the chapel of the Nine Altars, the laſt arches of the choir, the great centre tower, and the tracery in the ſeveral windows, all in the Pointed arch ſtyle. A happy union this of the Saxon and the Pointed-arch modes, not trenching one on the other's order or decorum, but brought together in that concording ſyſtem which futurity is ſo willing to admit of in that honourable Society, under whoſe influence I have in my power thus to bring St. Cuthbert's memory once more into general notice, by conſtant references to his mortal glories in the publication of that Cathedral which hails him patron. The courſe of the ſection is acroſs the chapel of the Nine Altars, along the Feretory (whoſe pavement line riſes ſome feet above the pavement of the foregoing chapel, and runs on throughout the whole church) through the high altar ſcreen, along the choir, the avenue of ditto, acroſs the tranſept, along the nave, through the Weſt wall of the fabric, then into the Galilee, through its Weſt wall, the deſcending cleſts, and then is loſt in the river beneath. Adjoining the high altar ſcreen are the prieſts ſtalls: (continuing on to the Weſt) we then note the open ſcreen and door into the ſide aile, Biſhop Hatfield's tomb and throne, the ſtalls, the great clock, tombs of Ralph and John Nevill, the grand doorways entering into the aile of the nave from the North cloiſter, and the magnificent font and canopy. In the Galilee is the tomb whereon ſtood the ſhrine of St. Bede.

It is now we have under impartial determination, whether the Galilee and its contiguous parts act as imaginary or real ſupporters to the main building; the eye and judgement in this ſection cannot be deceived. Therefore would it be politic, ſafe, or practical (beauty or hiſtorical connexion entirely out of the queſtion) to take down the chapel, for the indifferent purpoſe of making a new walk on this ſpace? Would the church, whoſe every column and other perpendicular lines have all a tendency towards the Weſt, poſſibly remain ſecure after having loſt a portion ſuch as the Galilee, which for ſo many ages has been as it were incorporated into its very vitals? Why cut from an aged trunk the chief ſtem which gives life to the ſtill flouriſhing foliage of its wide extending branches? The mighty oak, the pride of all the foreſt, muſt fall, when the axe, not of diſintereſtedneſs, is laid at its roots. Can we then ſee its honours wither, and not vent a ſigh?

The windows in this ſection, as well as thoſe on the other ſide of the church, according to the Durham hiſtory there minutely detailed, were full of painted glaſs, religious as well as hiſtorical; very ſmall traces of which are now to be found. It is true, much of the glaſs taken from the Eaſt front is ſtored up in a workſhop till that part is re-built, for re-inſertion therein; and a hope is entertained more care will be beſtowed in their diſpoſure than is uſual on ſuch occaſions in our churches; where it is no uncommon thing to ſee (as ſuch paintings, either of whole-lenth figures, or otherwiſe, conſiſt of many pieces of glaſs leaded together,) the upper half of a biſhop joined to the lower extremities of a damoſel, the legs of St. Chriſtopher propping up the gates of Purgatory, St. George fighting with St. Nicholas's tub, St. Catharine's wheel turned into a pilgrim's ſtaff, Edward the Confeſſor's ring changed into St. Barbara's tower; monks, nuns, knights, and dragons, changing heads, hands, arms, feet, and claws; ſhields ſet topſiturvy, legends diſpoſed for reading, as witches ſay their prayers, backwards; upward and downward, all in one ſtrange meſs-medley of modern eccleſiaſtical inattention.

The reader may recollect the hints given of the accumulated treaſures of chapels, altars, paintings, diſpoſed along the nave between column and column, the ſtupendous Paſchal in the choir, the high altar furniture, St. Cuthbert's ſhrine in his Feretory, the nine Altars in the chapel of that name; then let him figure in his thoughts how ſuch decorations muſt have added to the lines of the building as we now behold them. No elucidation is adequate to ſuch a diſplay; imagination alone muſt colour the gorgeous ſcene, muſt follow the effect to ineffable extacy. Antient ſcientific ſkill, I own thy power. How tranſporting!

Doorway in the North cloiſter entering into the nave. Cluſters of columns with rich capitals ſuſtain an aſ-

ſociation of architraves, on which are ornamented diagonals, frets, wreathed bands, and a ſort of entwined branches, pleaſing for their diſpoſure, and giving an uncommon embelliſhment. Doorway next the nave, entering from the North cloiſter likewiſe. Great part of the columns in this deſign are united after a method not generally to be met with; their ſhafts are overlaid with diagonal and diamond ſhapes, flowers, &c. On the extreme architrave of the arch are at certain intervals rich pateræ, the other architraves being filled with diagonals only. Doorway next the nave entering from the North porch. The ſhafts of the columns; ſome are plain, and others highly ornamented, as are the ſeveral architraves which ſpring from their capitals. The ſtyle of theſe doorways is Saxon; they are of large dimenſions, juſt proportions, and their ſculptures are of the moſt elaborate kind.

Tomb of Earl Neville and his lady. Little is left of the knight but the body; the lady is more entire, and the ſides of the tomb are deprived of the ſmall ſtatues that once were placed thereon. Tomb of John Neville (his ſon) and his lady. No more than the bodies of theſe ſtatues are preſerved: the ſmall ſtatues, ſhields of arms, compartments, and niches, on the ſides of the tomb, are in tolerable order, ſave each of theſe ſtatues has loſt its head. Theſe mutilations, they ſay, were perpetrated by the Scots taken at the battle of Dunbar (Oliver Cromwell commanding in perſon), who after that overthrow were confined in this cathedral as priſoners of war. This their rage was no doubt out of revenge for the defeat of their anceſtors by the two heroes whoſe memorials we are deſcribing. Tomb and throne of Biſhop Hatfield. The contour of the deſign witneſſes the ſplendour of the age he lived in, more eſpecially conſidered as connected with the arts. The ſeveral arches, mouldings, compartments, pinnacles, ornaments, arms, the colouring, gildings, &c. run in the ſame degree of conſummate excellence as we of late witneſſed in St. Stephen's chapel, Weſtminſter; where alſo we witneſſed * their havock, and their remnants thrown out into the ſtreets, or collected by ſome for pious preſervation, or profeſſional mockery. The firſt ſtory of this object forms the tomb where under an arch lays the ſtatue of the Biſhop: in the return of the arch, near the head of the ſtatue, are the veſtiges of ſome paintings of angels bearing up the ſoul of Hatfield, no doubt intended as an allegorical repreſentation how well ſo noble and holy a man deſerved a heavenly throne. The ſurrounding ornaments are enriched brackets for ſtatues, diamonded compartments, and ſhields of arms without number. The head of this tomb ſerves as the platform for the throne above, aſcended to by flights of ſteps on either hand (thoſe on the right deſtroyed.) The ſeat for the biſhop of the ſee is in the centre; and there are two ſeats on each ſide for his chief officers of ſtate. Theſe ſeats are backed by compartments, buttreſſes, and canopies, giving the compleat finiſhing to this memorial of mortal and ſepulchral magnificence. The whole is ſo judiciouſly united, ſo exquiſitely wrought, and remaining ſo perfect, that till now Hatfield's name never ſeemed to have been forgot, or held other than the revered ſhepherd of his fold, and the ſaviour of his country *. Among the many ſpecimens left us of the religious decorations of Edward the Third's reign, I have often noticed that their reverſed fronts give a varied deſign to the principal one; the maſſes of each bore alike, it is confeſſed, but in their ſubdiviſions changing ſtill into new forms and new devices. If we view this tomb and throne of the great Hatfield from the choir, all is perfection; if from the South aiſle of the choir, delectable variety beams on our ſight, thus ever by ſuch ſcientific tranſformations avoiding that dull repetition of common-place objects which pervade the decorations of other ſtyles of architecture †.

The High-altar ſcreen. The ſame expanſe of genius revealed in the foregoing deſign is conſpicuous in this alſo; which, among the few ſubjects left us

* See vol. LXX. p. 716.

* See his acts in the lives of the biſhops of this ſee.

† I have juſt received intelligence that this tomb and throne have been covered over with a ſtone-coloured mixture; this I ſhould rejoice exceedingly to hear contradicted: for if true, we have to regret at leaſt the loſs of thoſe emblazonings which ſo brilliantly told ſome of the chief glories of Durham's hiſtory.

of this nature, is evidently in my opinion the moſt ſuperior work, and moſt worthy of the cauſe that gave it exiſtence. St. Alban's and Winchester's high altar ſcreens, from their affinity may continue to maintain the rivalry of excellence; the high altar ſcreen of Chriſtchurch, Hampſhire, in comparative embelliſhments, ſtands without a competitor, as doth that of York. Saliſbury's and Lichfield's high-altar ſcreens are no more; Durham's endures ſtill, I ain inclined to believe. Other high altar-ſcreens of the like conſequence I cannot call to remembrance any, therefore let us pay more regard to this unrepaired relict of Antiquity by attending to the beauties of its elevation. The firſt tier is of ſolid work, ſave the doors at each extremity of the deſign entering into the feretory behind; made out by buttreſſes, compartments, and ſubpedeſtals. The ſecond tier continues up the buttreſſes, between which are pedeſtals and perforated niches of every degree of proportion and embelliſhment to accommodate the infinity of ſtatues once placed in every part of this ſcreen; the whole performance ending with pinnacles compleating the deſign in high and appropriate ſtate. On the Eaſt front of this ſcreen, its appearance, like the foregoing ſubject, takes another turn in the ſecondary parts, again to aſtoniſh, and again to charm. There are not any of the ſtatues left in the niches; and we, as on other occaſions, refer our readers to the Durham hiſtory for their enumeration. J. C.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Lincoln, April 9.*

THE original letters, of which I ſend you copies underneath, having been preſented to me by a deſcendant of the gentleman to whom they are addreſſed by the noble writer, the ſon of the celebrated hiſtorian Lord Clarendon, I could not diſpoſe of them more to my own ſatisfaction than by communicating them to you for inſertion in your valuable Miſcellany, in which I ſhall be happy to ſee them at your convenience. E. W.

London, 7ber 29, 1688.

1. "GOOD DOCTOR,

"This morning at Whitehall my Lord Dartmouth ſpoke to me to lett you know that if you would come to towne you ſhould goe to ſea with him; I ſuppoſe you hear of the rumours of an invaſion which threatens us, and that my Lord Dartmouth commands the fleet which goes to meet the invaders; he deſires much to have you with him. I would be moſt glad to be inſtrumentall towards doing you good. I have fair promiſes for preferment for you with good hopes of ſucceſſe. Whether you will thinke this expedition for your advantage you can beſt judge; I will not adviſe, at leaſt not this way. If you thinke fitt to come to towne on Munday or Tueſday, you may conſider of it; and I ſhall be glad to ſee you (if you come) before you ſee any body elſe. I am, with great truth, your very affectionate ſervant, CLARENDON.

"For the Rev. Dr. Haſlewood, at Oriel College, in Oxford."

"*London, Jan.* 10, 1688.

2. "GOOD DOCTOR,

"I have received yours of the 6th; you need make noe excuſes for writing to me on your own behalfe; and the truth is, there is nothing to be ſayd to juſtify your not being provided for, but my want of intereſt; if that grows, the firſt inſtance that appears of it will be your finding yourſelfe in a good ſtation; for fixing you in which I will looſe no opportunity within my power. As to what you mention that ſeveral preferments are like to be empty by removing ſome of the biſhops, all I can ſay is, that there will be noe likelyhood of any ſuch vacancys till there be ſome better ſettlement of the government; and I pray God ſome people doe not gett too much credite who are as ill friends to the Church as thoſe we hope we are rid of. In good earneſt, I am not without melancholy apprehenſions of that kind, for I doe not like ſome things I ſee, but hope they are only the effects of my ſpleenatick vapours. God ſend the approaching Convention may conſiſt of men of moderation and temper, otherwiſe we ſhall run into confuſion before we are aware; a very little time will make great diſcoverys. I am very glad your election for the Univerſity is ſo well over; you could not have choſen two better men. I am very really, good Doctor, your very affectionate ſervant, CLARENDON.

"For the Rev. Dr. Haſlewood, in Oriell College at Oxford."

"*London, Feb.* 9, 1688-9.

3. "GOOD DOCTOR,

"I returne you my thanks for yours of the 5th inſtant, and for the particu-

lar account you give me of the affairs of Univerſity College; I hope they have by this time choſen a new maſter, for they have been too long without a head, at leaſt with ſuch an one as Obadiah. I am ſoe farr from being dead, as you ſee, that I thanke God I am in perfect health, and have not been in the leaſt ill ſince I ſaw you: but it may be, I may be ſayd to be dead in one ſence, that is, by my being of heterodox opinions in the Houſe of Lords, which may poſſibly cauſe me to be knockt on the head. You cannot but hear of the great things we are doing, as changing the government, ſubverting the ſucceſſion, and making the kingſhip elective. I have noe ſtomach to mention the particulars, but in theſe things I cannot comply; I cannot forgett the oaths I have taken, which were adminiſtered unto me by good and full authority, and from which, by the religion I profeſſe, no man or power on earth can abſolve me. I went in to the P. of O. upon his declaration, in which he pretends to reſtore and ſettle us, and not to alter or pull down foundations; and beyond what he himſelf made the ground of his coming I cannot carry myſelfe. God's will be done! He knows what he deſigns and that will be beſt; but in all humane probability we are but in the beginning of our troubles. For the preſent I ſhall gain eaſe, for it will not be needfull ere long for ſuch as I to trouble the Houſe of Peers, ſoe that I ſhall have time to be in the country, and to mind more innocent entertainment, and to thinke of a better life hereafter, for which a man of my age ought to prepare. I ſhall be much better pleaſed when I have been able to doe ſomething for you, in which I think I cannot long miſcarry. I am, in great truth, good Doctor, your very affectionate ſervant, CLARENDON.

"For the Rev. Dr. Haſlewood, at Oriell College in Oxford."

GRECIAN ARCHITECTURE. No. X.

Mr. URBAN, *Portſea, April 2.*

IT was the opinion of a very ingenious author, that all our ideas (and of courſe our knowledge) are derived from *ſenſation* and *reflection*. Now though moſt people have the uſe of their ſenſes, the number is not ſo very great that duly reflect on what they ſee and hear: hence it is that many paſs their days in an undiſturbed contentment under the impoſition of the groſſeſt errors, which are familiarized by habit, and deceive unſuſpected for want of reflection on their oppoſite truths. But to apply this obſervation to the buſineſs of Architecture: it is conceived, that were the deſign of a Grecian temple replete with falſe ſymmetries and errors in the diſpoſition, but neatly delineated and judiciouſly ſhaded, to be introduced to the notice of a promiſcuous aſſembly unacquainted with the rules of this art, though it might paſs with ſuch (being habituated to the ſight of theſe irregular forms) without criticiſm or cenſure; yet, were they immediately preſented with another deſign of a temple of the ſame character, moſt regularly diſpoſed in all its parts, its ornaments all appropriate, its ſymmetries exact, exempt from every abuſe and error, and equally well ſet off by lights and ſhades, they would be inſtantly ſtruck with its beauty, decide in its favour, and look back on the former deſign with marked diſapprobation. Before then the modes of diſpoſition are farther unfolded, it may be conducive to the general deſign of theſe letters to expoſe ſome of the more glaring abuſes that have been introduced into the Grecian architecture by the unſkilful both of this and every age ſince the æra of the Grecian ſtates. The renowned buildings of antient Greece are, no doubt, the criterion of true taſte and propriety in architecture; and although the means, by which the Athenians and other Grecians brought this art to ſuch an admirable perfection, are open to this and every age ſince their time; yet a greater proportion of practitioners excelled in theirs, than in the Roman æra or in ours, not becauſe Nature was more partial to their age, but becauſe they neglected not the talents ſhe beſtowed. The encouragements held out at Athens could not fail to diſcover men of real genius, and were ſure to ſtimulate them to exertion, and at the ſame time abaſh unqualified pretenders. When a perſon of the moſt diſtinguiſhed rank and fortune amongſt them was proud to diſcover in his ſon the ſeeds of architectural genius; when a proficiency approaching to excellence in that noble art was the ſureſt road to honours and preferment; their public buildings could but be executed in the higheſt taſte and perfection, ſince none but men of tried abilities, natural genius,

and

and refined judgement, concurred for the honour of conducting them. The glorious renown of their ſtructures at length excited emulation in the Romans: but true genius was not equally fought amongſt them; the rigidity of their morals held out ſome time againſt attempts at magnificence; and a Coſſutius, born a Roman, went to Athens to diſplay his talents. Thus at Rome this art was not, on its firſt introduction, encouraged by perſons of diſtinction and merit; but gradually brought in by ſome more affluent but leſs reſpected characters, who boldly broke down the barrier of parſimonious laws, exciting the ſurpriſe as well as the cenſure of the publick. No wonder then that Architecture, ſo diſcountenanced at firſt, and patronized only by characters that were deemed extravagant, became not ſo reſpectable a profeſſion at Rome as it had been at Athens. Men of enterpriſing temper, rather than of natural genius, took the lead; and though Rome ſwarmed with Architects in the Auguſtan age, yet not thoſe of moſt ſkill but thoſe of moſt intereſt were employed in conducting their public works, as Vitruvius lamented, and the accurate Deſgodetzs has evinced, in whoſe collection of antique remains at Rome, there are ſlights and abuſes of the Grecian ſtyle equalled only by ſome of the extravagancies of our days. And as a bad cauſe is lamely ſupported on the authority of precedents equally bad, ſo neither is it an apology for obvious deformities, that ſomething like them may be found among the antique remains.

With all freedom then, Mr. Urban, are now arraigned a few at preſent of the many abuſes introduced into the Grecian architecture; and firſt, that of engaging columns in a wall, as in the temple of *Fortuna Virilis*, and numberleſs modern ſtructures, the practice is highly cenſurable and the effect indecorous. Columns certainly are intended for ſupports, inſtead of walls; and their beautiful aſpect, when regularly finiſhed and duly diſpoſed, arreſts the attention and admiration of every beholder; and which conſtituted the majeſtic excellence of the antient Grecian temples, wherein their uſe was evident, and that uſefulneſs rendered delightful by thoſe firſt imitators of Nature. But what an imputation is it on the judgement and taſte of thoſe Architects who could ſo barbarouſly pervert both their uſe and beauty as to immure half their form in a dead wall, making them appear as if once entire, but now inſulted by intruding lumber, devouring half their ſtately form! Pilaſters, called antæ by Vitruvius, ſhould be uſed on ſuch occaſions. Another very prevalent abuſe is the ſubſtituting, in place of Grecian capitals and entablatures, certain whimſical compoſitions of caſt putty; our metropolis abounds with theſe productions of ill-guided fancies, to the diſgrace of the preſent age; and though moſt of theſe inventions, like the faſhions of the day, will ſoon be ſcouted with merited contempt, yet the miſchief their introduction has already occaſioned is irreparable, by the ruin of a ſet of ingenious carvers, of whom ſeveral about 40 or 50 years ago went to America; others wandered from place to place ſeeking employment in vain; and a few, on the point of ſtarving, dug their own graves as it were, by turning mould-cutters for theſe putty caſters. And admitting that this invention may anſwer ſome purpoſes, ſuch as for mouldings where the pattern in ſhort lengths is repeated, and certain leaves wherein the relievo is not bold, yet whoever are acquainted with the ſtriking beauty of foliage ſculpture, muſt know that it can never be attained to in caſt work, and muſt lament the loſs of that noble art: but more on this ſubject hereafter.

A third abuſe is, the blending of fragments of Grecian architecture with others of the Gothic in one deſign; and erecting, on diminiſhed ſcales, Grecian columns, arches, and entablatures, by way of reſtoring decayed parts of Gothic buildings. The author of the Purſuits of Architectural Innovation, very ſeverely (but very juſtly) cenſures this practice. The contraſt is unnatural and indecorous. That gentleman, however, is clearly influenced in his invective by his prepoſſeſſions in favour of the Gothic ſtyle, as if it were diſgraced by Grecian aſſociations; but, without intending to enter into any conteſt with this author, for there is no accounting for taſte, it is conceived that all who are enamoured of the Grecian architecture, wiſh to ſee examples of it in better company than amongſt the mouldering remains of Gothic piles. PHILO-TECHNON.

P. S. Mr. Urban, ſince No. X. was ſent you, your correſpondent Obſerva-

tor

tor has preſented the public with his ſtrictures on Philo-technon's attempt to ſettle the controverſy that has for ſome time found place in your impartial Miſcellany, concerning the temple of the Epheſian Diana, and in concluſion takes leave of the ſubject. Philo-technon, however, begs leave to purſue that gentleman with a word or two as he quits the field: he has not, as he ſeems to imagine, left Philo-technon lifeleſs behind him; he has breath enough ſtill to utter, and life enough to prove, that Obſervator's laſt effort is deficient, and extremely ſo, both in point of candour as well as accuracy. He uncandidly charges Viator Minor* with what belongs to Mr. Windham and Falconer, as to the correction of Pliny's 127 columns; paſſes by unnoticed Philo-technon's corroboration of the truth of that correction in the ordination of the ichnographic plan for the Epheſian Diana perfectly conformable to the documents of Vitruvius, the drawing of which deſign Philo-technon will put into your hands, Mr. Urban, to make what uſe you pleaſe of it. The next charge againſt this gentleman is, the uncandid uſe he makes of a trifling topographic inaccuracy in Philo-technon's firſt letter on this ſubject of the Epheſian Diana†, which, however, no more affects the merits of the controverſy than the error exactly parallel, which Obſervator himſelf falls into by calling the Diana mentioned in chap II. book III. a temple at *Rome* inſtead of *Magneſia*, as aſſerted by Vitruvius in chap I. ib. where, ſpeaking of the pſeudodiptere, he ſays, "hujus exemplar Romæ non eſt, ſed Magneſiæ Hermogenis Alabandi & Apollinis à Mneſie facta," and juſt after in chap. II. alludes to both theſe temples as inſtances of the diaſtyle; "tanquam eſt," he ſays, "Apollinis & Dianæ ædis," without redundantly repeating where. Now what has this fellowſhip of trifling error to do with the controverſy about the number of columns in the Epheſian Diana? Obſervator well knows that both Vitruvius *paſſim*, as well as Pliny in Chap. XIV. book XXXVI. ſay that Cteſiphon was the architect of the Epheſian Diana, cited by Vitruvius, in his days, as an example of a diptere in Octaſtyle, or eight columns in front. Now, Mr. Urban, where is the good ſenſe and accuracy in the inſinuation of Obſervator, that by the conflagration of the roof and interior timber work, columns of above eight feet diameter charged with marble epiſtyles of ſo enormous a ſize as to put Metagenes's brain to the rack to invent a machine to convey them, as his father Cteſiphon had before done to convey the ſhafts of the columns, all to be ſo calcined by one night's fire as to become uſeleſs, and render a new ſet of ſtill larger and more numerous columns neceſſary! Again, if this had been the caſe, and that the new temple had been either decaſtyle or dodecaſtyle, *i. e.* with ten or twelve columns in front, was not Vitruvius as likely to know this circumſtance as Obſervator, and would he have referred Auguſtus to it as an inſtance of an octaſtyle diptere? Philo-technon alſo takes the liberty to ſay, he well knows the meaning of Vitruvius on the euſtyle; and has to inform Obſervator that Vitruvius, in the paſſage alluded to, is teaching us to recover a diameter, and not to take account of the crepidines and angular projectures of extreme baſes before the module is obtained. But let Obſervator candidly ſay, would he himſelf, or can he imagine that Pliny did, take that method to aſcertain the dimenſions of the front of a finiſhed temple? Again, Vitruvius' nowhere leaves the widening of the central intercolumns to the diſcretion of the architect, as aſſerted by Obſervator; therefore ſuch a practice, except in the euſtyle, is *unprecedented*, *unſkilful*, and (for the purpoſe already mentioned in Philo-technon's letter) *unneceſſary*. Moreover, Obſervator knows, or ought to know before he wrote on the ſubject of Grecian temples, that there are to be no columns in the cell, but only in the pronaos of periptere and diptere temples; and Viator's plan vol. LXXI. p. 121, is therefore properly called *whimſical*, for the novel unprecedented crowd of internal columns, as well as for its dodecaſtyle aſpect. As to his pertinacious repetition of a ſuppoſed unfractional coincidence of Pliny's dimenſions with a dodecaſtyle, he knows it has been fairly confuted by Philo-technon's former letter; he knows it depends for ſupport on the 60 feet for height of column, which would cauſe the commenſurate height of pediment, in the loweſt pitch that can be admitted, enormouſly out of proportion. But to ſuperſede this and other arguments urged by Philo-technon, which, whatever Obſervator may ſay, perhaps

ſome

* See vol. LXXI. p. 496.

† Ibid. p. 236.

ſome readers may think not ſo very groundleſs; what anſwer can Obſervator make to Pliny's aſſertion at the end of Chap. XXIII. Book XXXVI. where he expreſſly ſays, the Epheſian Diana had its columns one third of the breadth of the temple for their height, which at 220 feet is juſt 73 feet 4 inches? This height, which is nearly that in Philo-technon's ordination, producing 8 feet 7½ inches minus for a diameter, at once deſtroys all his unfractional coincidence, and allows his dodecaſtyle little more than one diameter for the intercolumniates; and whoever underſtands the firſt principles of Grecian Architecture well knows this to be abſolutely inadmiſſible.

The impartial reader comparing this poſtſcript with Obſervator's firſt letter, vol. LXXI. p. 691, and Philo-technon's anſwer, ibid. p. 1083, may judge which of the two has the beſt claim to ſolidity of argument, founded aſſertions, and perſpicuity in calculations.

Yours, &c. PHILO-TECHNON.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 6.

I INCLOSE you a letter from your late reſpectable correſpondent, which you will not heſitate to inſert. R. G.

"DEAR SIR, *Sept.* 17, 1791.

"The Frontiſpiece to Capt. Francis Groſe's Treatiſe on our Engliſh Arms is ſo extremely curious in the line of Antiquity, that it undoubtedly merits one's beſt attention and contemplation. It is well engraved, but the ſubject-matter of it is ſo peculiarly intereſting, being given to us under the title or appellation of *Scipio's receiving the keys of Carthage*, that as it cannot but very powerfully arreſt the notice of the claſſical antiquary, while it ambulates under this idea; it is in this reſpect that I propoſe to make it an object of examination and enquiry.

"The original (which formerly was in Dr. Mead's collection) belonged to the late Guſtavus Brander, eſq. who bought it of Gen. Ganſel; and, after Mr. Brander's death, was ſold in London amongſt his other *cimelia*; but who was the purchaſer, or preſent poſſeſſor of this valuable remain, is to me unknown *.

"Now, ſir, in my opinion the ſhield in queſtion is nothing leſs than what it is pretended to be, as ſhall be verified, and as I hope to conviction, by the following obſervations.

"The figure ſitting in a ſuperb chair has the hand inverted, or with the back upward, and therefore cannot in reaſon be ſuppoſed to be *receiving* any thing, but only a token of approbation.

"2dly, The thing tendered, whatever it be, is not offered to the ſitting figure, or the general (for ſuch we muſt conceive him to be on Mr. Groſe's ſuppoſition), but to the female figure, which ſtands upright, and certainly is deſigned for the effigies of *Fame*, the wings and the trumpet evidently denoting that imaginary being. And you will pleaſe to obſerve, Sir, in confirmation of this, that both the eyes of the goddeſs and thoſe of the perſon offering are turned towards one another.

"3dly, The offering figure is plainly a *female* in a rich robe, with a diadem and a ſtring of pearls about her head; circumſtances which by no means accord with any thing that paſſed at Carthage that we read of, or befitting a conquered ſuppliant. But, perhaps, it may be alledged here that cities, or the *genii* of cities, are often repreſented by female figures on coins and elſewhere; but to this I reply, that the figure in queſtion cannot be a *Genius*, but muſt neceſſarily be intended for a real human perſon, the principal magiſtrate of the place, ſince it is accompanied by a group of mere mortal inhabitants, or citizens.

"I obſerve, laſtly, that what the majeſtic figure offers to *Fame* cannot poſſibly be a key, the extremity of it being ſuch as to reſemble a croſs more than a key, and incompatible with turning round in a lock.

"Such are my objections to the hypotheſis of this excellent print's having a reference to Scipio and Carthage. But then you will aſk, what is it that this fine piece of antient ſculpture repreſents? It is always eaſier, Sir, to demoliſh than to build; and therefore I can only anſwer in regard to this point, firſt, that the appearance of the croſs in the lady's hand (for ſuch it is, and not a key) incontrovertibly brings down the ſtory on the ſhield, whatever it may be, to the times of Chriſtianity *; and then that it ſeems to be no more than a religious proceſſion of ſome kind, the occaſion of which is unknown, and muſt be left to the happy diſcovery of thoſe who are better verſed in ſtory than myſelf.

"This ſhield, ſir, no doubt is valu-

* It was purchaſed by Mr. Tyſſen; and was again ſold March 18, 1802. EDIT.

* Obſerve alſo the croſs in the hand of one of the citizens.

able,

able, but it would be more ſo could we know with certainty to what age and to what ſpecific event the ſculpture on it relates *. Yours, &c. S. PEGGE."

Mr. URBAN, *May* 8.

AFTER having advanced an opinion (p. 291) that our Gipſies are ſprung from the ſame ſtock as the Arabian Buddoos, it becomes me to prove that ſome parity of character ſubſiſts between the rovers of thoſe denominations. To diſcover the origin of a ſtrange people, we muſt draw compariſons between thoſe we would ſcrutinize and others who are better known; and the points particularly neceſſary to compare are, religion, laws, language, perſons, dreſs, food, manners, employments, and amuſements; but, as I am not penning a formal diſquiſition, I ſhall only touch on theſe points deſultorily as each occurs to me.

M. Grellman has in a very modeſt manner ſubmitted it to the publick to decide whether he has not evinced an exiſting ſimilitude between the European Gipſies and the Indian Suders. For mine own part, I think he has ſucceeded in a certain degree; but it appears to me that a ſtronger ſimilarity is perceptible between the Gipſies and the Buddoos; it is poſſible for a triple reſemblance to prevail, and for the Gipſies, the Suders, and the Buddoos, to poſſeſs a character *common* to the three, and likewiſe *peculiar* to the three. It is poſſible alſo for them in ſome points to vary from one another materially; ſince variations of character muſt have ariſen from the wide difference in their locality; and not only variations, but of the harſher lineaments intenerations alſo. Thus, notwithſtanding Engliſh Gipſies may ſtill be deemed *feræ naturæ* among men, like as the hares and the partridges are declared by foreſt-law to be *feræ naturæ* among fur and feather, yet they are not ſo prominently marked with rapacity as the Buddoos who range in the unbounden ſands of Arabia, nor with the ferocity that diſtinguiſhes the Tzigany who lurk in the ſombrous receſſes of Bohemia and the countries contiguous. Our waſtes are ſmaller, our woods thinner, our country richer, and our police better. Hence the few neceſſaries that Gipſies want are more eaſily procurable here than in any of the parts alluded to; and the detection of delinquents being alſo more certain here, theſe vagrants have not either the preſſing inducement or the lawleſs temerity to go ſuch deſperate lengths in England as they do in ſome other places. Here they obtain the means of ſupplying their neceſſities more by their ſubtlety than by violence, and ſeldom aim at the perpetration of capital offences, preferring rather to take advantage of the careleſſneſs, credulity, and ſuperſtition, of the people whoſe way they fall in, and thereby converting the ignorance and weakneſs of others to their own benefit. This ſubtlety, and their pretenſions to propheſying, cloſely correſpond with two principal characteriſtics of both the antient and modern Arabs; as does alſo their extraordinary fondneſs for horſes, in which animals they would carry on a traffick here as they do in Germany, if they could perſuade our people to have any dealings with them. Some hordes of them on the European Continent employing themſelves in ſearching for gold ore; an occupation that ſeems to bear connexion with the circumſtance of the antient Arabs collecting gold in Arabia, which they ſupplied other nations with in ſuch quantities that they exhauſted the ſources of it in their country, for none is diſcoverable in Arabia now. A happy deficiency for the preſent natives; as it ſecures them from the ſcrutinizing, perſevering, and avaricious treſpaſſes and innovations that they would otherwiſe be ſubject to experience from mercantile ſtrangers for the ſake of it. The Gipſies, or Gitanos, are very numerous in Spain; and there are ſome who live by plunder, and others by ſelling wine in miſerable hovels by the road-ſides, the banditti and the vintners probably holding a very good underſtanding with each other. In England, the Gipſies pick up ſomething by vermin-catching, tinkering, and razor-grinding. They pretend that they make hay near London, and that they pick hops in Kent, Worceſterſhire, and Surrey; but moſt likely they frequent London in the beginning of ſummer, becauſe more people are then lounging in the ſtreets; and perhaps they are attracted to the hop-counties towards the autumn by the general feſtivity that prevails in pick-

ing-

* It is moſt probable that the deſign of this ſhield repreſents ſome adventure in Romance. EDIT.

ing-time, when opportunity is afforded them of wheedling the male hop-pickers by blandiſhments, and the female ones by flattering prophecies, out of their earnings. Indeed, they are very watchful of all public occaſions for practiſing their ſubtleties; for they are conſtant attendants on moſt fairs, rnces, and other annual meetings of the mixed and jovial kind. Like the wild Arabs, their cuſtom is, to live in diſtinct hordes; and each horde ſeems to obſerve ſome regularity in its motions, encamping on certain ſpots at ſtated periods of the year; except when ſome active juſtice, or ſome reſolute farmer, determinedly perſeveres in driving them before the law. The poſt they have held longeſt is Norwood, an eſtate belonging to the ſee of Canterbury, ſituate in Surrey, but bordering on Kent; and it is probably the one they choſe for head-quarters when they firſt appeared in Britain.

Being on a viſit in the year 1790 to a friend at Dulwich, curioſity induced me to viſit Norwood; but I did not find ſo many Gipſies there as I expected, nor ſo many trees as might from the name of the ſpot have been ſuppoſed to exiſt on it; the inhabitants having been diminiſhed by the exertions of the neighbouring magiſtrates, and the ſhelter by the labours of the Archbiſhop's wood-cutters. However, I ſaw an aged ſybil named Sarah Skemp, who from age and infirmity was unable to go otherwiſe than upon all-fours. Her prominent and large ſinews, bones, and muſcles, were all perceptible beneath her rigid hide, which hide reſembled in hue the ſmoke-dyed blanket that partly covered her. If ſhe had occupied a mummy-caſe in a muſeum, ſhe might have paſſed for a mummy; and as it was, I could almoſt have imagined her one, if I had not ſeen her crawl, and heard her jabber. Nine growling curs, ugly as the monſters depictured in the repreſentations of St. Anthony's temptation, formed her body-guard, and prowled around her; and a tame jackdaw hopped upon her finger at command, that probably was called to aſſiſt her in divination, if I would have liſtened to a prediction of my fate; but, as I was perfectly ſatisfied with my fortune at the time, I did not ſuppoſe that I could be made acquainted with any thing more agreeable than what I was then in poſſeſſion of, and therefore I "croſſed her hand with a piece of ſilver" without ſtaying to receive the proferred reward of my gift; but, in truth, I thought the ſatisfaction of having aſſiſted ſuch a miſerable object a more than ſufficient recompence for my half-crown. This *very* antient Hecate was attended by another, whom ſhe called daughter; and though this daughter had apparenly ſeen fourſcore years, a clumſy necklace of glaſs and tinfoil hung beneath the foldings of her dewlap, that exceeded in glitter the honorary collars of SS. The ſmall-pox had deprived her of one eye, and her face bore in lines and colour reſemblance to a rotten medlar. Notwithſtanding the difference of names (which Gipſies often vary without licence from the Heralds college) I have reaſon to think that this *Sarah Skemp* was the ſame woman who was for many years carried about upon an aſs, and died aged 108, in 1799, under an hedge in Bedfordſhire, in which county ſhe was interred at Arſley under the name of *Anne Day*. The circumſtance of its being common for fortune-tellers to retain jackdaws in their ſervice is not altogether unworthy of obſervation, as it reminds one of the connexion formed by Eaſtern nations between birds and divination, and ſeems to exhibit a trivial trait of the Arabian character ſymbolically in the Chriſtian religion, and hypocritically in the Mahometan, the ſoft, innocent, beauteous turtle has been made the imagined agent for divine inſpiration. Unable to conceive any corporal figuration of the Holy Ghoſt, the Chriſtians have ſelected the dove for the emblem of it; and Mahomet, the Iſhmaelite prophet, pretended to receive the inſpiration of the Deity from a dove that he had trained to ſit on his ſhoulder, and apparently to whiſper in his ear. For the hyperbolical conſultations with Satan, the dark, buſy, impudent jackdaw, has been generally employed as the intermediate being for myſtic communication between man and the devil, and it is ſuppoſed to have a natural diſpoſition to craftineſs and thieving, bearing the ſame bad character among birds as the fox has among beaſts. Gipſies are long-lived in general, and very prolific. Like the female Arabs, the women tumble out their children with very little inconvenience; for the difference between our climate and that of Arabia does not alter their conſtitutions. Montaigne

Gent. Mag. May 1802. Pl. II. p. 409.

The New GOTHIC CHAPEL, near TAVISTOCK SQUARE.

tnigne makes mention in his Eſſays of the Gipſey-mothers themſelves plunging their infants into the rivers of France as ſoon as born; and the Rev. Mr. White, in his Hiſtory of Selborne, notices an inſtance of a Gipſy lying-in upon the ground during an heavy autumnal rain, with no other covering than a blanket ſpread over hazle-rod hoops. I once myſelf ſaw a Gipſey in the ſame condition, and with no better accommodation, in the midſt of froſt and ſnow; and I never heard of any Gipſey requiring the profeſſional aid of either apothecary, ſurgeon, or midwife; or begging for any medicine. A SOUTHERN FAUNIST.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 25.

I PRESENT your readers with a drawing of the new Gothic chapel, to the Eaſt of Taviſtock ſquare. This ſtructure is of brick, ſtuccoed in a very maſterly manner, and has really the appearance of a dark ſtone building. The windows, battlements, and minute ornaments, are all chaſte imitations, and extremely well executed. The roof is ſupported by cluſtered columns, and the interſected arches are well contrived. The communion-table is at the North end, and the reading-deſk and pulpit face it at the South. Three galleries and the pavement are well ſtocked with pews, and I am informed it will accommodate about 1000 perſons. There are vaults for interment beneath. PANCRAS.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 17.

I SEND you a few corrections of your laſt and preſent volumes.

Vol. LXXI. p. 981, after the Rev. Henry Ford, dele principal of St. Mary Hall, he was not ſuch.

P. 480. Sir Ralph Abercromby's firſt commiſſion was that of cornet in the 3d regiment of Dragoon-guards, dated the 23d of March 1756; he muſt have been born ſomewhat prior to the year 1738.

P. 498. The arms enquired after are thoſe of Beauchamp.

P. 500. It was not the late Sir Lambert Blackwell, bart. who purchaſed Sprowſton; but his grandfather, Sir Lambert.

P. 578, for F. Broughton, read Francis Boughton, eſq.

P. 764. Sir William Lee, bart. had been lieutenant-colonel of the 16th Light-dragoons; but was at his death lieutenant-colonel of the 25th regiment of Light-dragoons, ſtationed in India.

P. 801, for Richard Cowley, read Richard Colley Wellefley, Marquis of Wellefley. Before Horatio Walpole, Earl of Orford, dele Sir.

P. 864. Marquis of Downſhire was in ſervice in the time of the American war. Is not this a miſtake?

P. 891. The title of Viſcount Weſtman became extinct in March 1800; that of Viſcount Tracey in April 1797.

P. 990, col. 2, line 20, for Netherſdale, read Nithſdale.

P. 998. It is believed Lord Dunſany married in 1797.

P. 1054. The family of Arthington is doubtleſs of great antiquity and reſpectability; but it is far more probable that they aſſumed their name from Arthington in Yorkſhire, than that they brought that Saxon name with them out of Normandy. Their anceſtor might attend the Conqueror, but not by the name of Arthington. That name does not appear on the roll.

Vol. LXXII. p. 49, for Sir Aſheton Curzon, bart. read Sir Nathaniel.

P. 112. Anthony, firſt Viſcount Montagu, had by his firſt wife one ſon, from whom all the late Viſcounts deſcended; by his ſecond wife he (according to the Peerage) had only three ſons, of whom Thomas, the ſecond, died unmarried; from George, the eldeſt, deſcended thoſe of Wickham, in Kent, of which branch it does not appear there are any ſurvivors; and from Henry, the youngeſt, thoſe of Kiddington in Oxfordſhire, baronets, now extinct. Since the death of Mark Anthony, the 9th viſcount, in 1797, no claimant of the title has appeared; and though it is aſſerted ſome noble families of Ireland are deſcended from the firſt viſcount by a younger ſon Richard, not mentioned in the Engliſh peerage, yet it may be doubted if this can be authenticated, as they have hitherto neglected to aſſert any pretenſions to the title.

It appears moſt probable that William, 9th earl of Meath, killed in a duel in 1797, was ſucceeded by his brother John, and not by his couſin Edward.

The baronetage of Jocelyn is not extinct, but became abſorbed in the title of Earl of Roden on the death of Sir Conyers, in May, 1778.

P. 180,

P. 189, How could Lord Mendip be purchaſer of Pope's villa, if his wife purchaſed it before marriage, and he ſucceeded to it in her right?

P. 224. B. Porta's account of the Viſcounts Montagu is extremely erroneous; Collins, in his Peerage, as far as brought down, gives the account above.

The baronettage of Peſhall is generally ſpoken of as fallacious; but, if it be ſo, the deception has not been made by halves, for, in the laſt edition of the Baronettage, it is ſet forth as ſpeciouſly as any title in that work. The alteration of the name to Peſhall is indeed not eaſily accounted for, as the title was granted to a Perſhall, and the family name appears antiently to have been ſo written. There are three or four others, whoſe pretenſions to Engliſh baronettages require explanation.

Yours, &c. D. L. M.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 17.

INCLOSED is a liſt of the priors, &c. of ſeveral religious houſes in the dioceſe of London, which are not given in Mr. Newcourt's Repertorium.

St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital. Magiſtri.
Ric. Sutton reſigned 1396.
1396. William Wakering.
Fr. Joh. occurs 1437.
Tho. Crewkar occurs 1509.
Robert Belay, who died 1516.
1516. Ric. Smith, LL.D.
1524. Alex. Colyn.
1528. Edw. Staple.
1532. Joh. Brereton, LL.D.

Elſing Spittle. Priors.
Joh. Dalby occurs 1407.
1427. Hen. Hoddeſdon.
1438. Joh. Bell.
Joh. Wannel, who occurs 1509, 1529, and 1532.
1532. Ric. Pottyn.

St. Mary Bethlem. Priors.
Will. Haljaby reſigned 1388.
1388. Joh. Mildenhale.
Roger occurs in 1407 as cited to convocation.
John occurs in 1437 as cited to convocation.
Thomas Hadley reſigned 1472.
1472. Will. Sutton.
1484. Ric. Creſſal, who occurs 1509.
Thomas Bell occurs 1529 as cited to convocation.

St. Mary Graces.
William occurs 1407 as cited to convocation. William alſo occurs 1437 as cited to convocation. Henry occurs in 1529 as cited to convocation.

If any of your correſpondents can add to theſe imperfect liſts, through the medium of your valuable Miſcellany, the favour will be thankfully accepted.

Yours, &c. E. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Weſterham, April* 24.

I SENT you laſt ſummer a drawing of my paternal dwelling, the old parſonage-houſe of St. Peter's, at Sandwich, of which you gave a ſmall neat engraving in your vol. LXXI. and alſo did me the favour to inſert ſome lines which accompanied it in memory of the former rector, together with a ſhort introduction containing a few thoughts on the *ſcenes of childhood*; which, after a very long abſence, I have ſince accompliſhed my purpoſe of viſiting, and that in the moſt affecting and intereſting circumſtances which a ſerious contemplative mind can conceive. I had with me a dear and only ſon, a youth about 15 years of age, poſſeſſing moſt aſſuredly a heart impreſſed by nature with thoſe eſſential qualities which conſtitute an amiable character, and, in *my* fond imagination, all the ſweet hilarity and endearing attractions of that happieſt period of life, when the world is ſeen in the faireſt point of view, and every object beheld with admiration.

"O youth! enchanting ſtage, profuſely bleſs'd!
. . . . . .
Not all the force of manhood's active might,
Nor all the juſt reſpect to age aſſign'd,
Not ſcience, ſhall inſpire that dear delight
Which gay deluſion gave the tender mind." SHENSTONE.

On our arrival at Sandwich, I had the pleaſure to introduce my ſon to both the preſent incumbents of my father's livings, who were alſo his immediate ſucceſſors, and who, I am perſuaded, ſo truly regard his memory, that, although they moſt deſervedly ſtand high in the eſteem of ſociety, I cannot offer a more juſt and acceptable tribute to *their* virtues or to *his*, or give a ſtronger teſtimony of my affection and reſpect for either, than to ſay, that I conſider them as having *worthily* filled for *many years* the ſtation which he held before them in the world, and that I earneſtly wiſh it may yet be *many more* ere they reſpectively leave to *their* ſucceſſors an *example* of its important

portant duties *so distinguished and approved*. We were conducted by these good friends to all the most interesting scenes of my early days; many of which, after a period of 36 years, I found of course so considerably changed in their appearance as scarcely to be known or recollected. *The face of the country* indeed remained *the same*, and forcibly impressed the consideration, that no length of time but that which the *Creator* has appointed, nor any powers less than He alone possesses, can *change* a single feature of the *earth*, while even the most durable of *the works of man*, the venerable structures of antiquity, are modernized or fallen into ruins, and our common *habitations*, if left for a few years, are either so altered or decayed as to be known no more. This, as I expected to find, is precisely the case with regard to the alteration of that of which I sent you the drawing abovementioned: and it was with difficulty I discovered some very imperfect traces of my former dwelling. My dear boy was to embark the following day for the East Indies; and at the grave of my deceased parents I gave him my last solemn benediction, and also addressed some lines to him, of which I send you a copy, to commemorate the eve of his departure to that distant country, to which I alluded in those I wrote at Breamore, in Hampshire, under a drawing of the cottage I inhabited there on the day of his birth. Both these little compositions were produced by the fond and tender feelings of the heart, and written from the impression of the moment. If you think them sufficiently correct to be inserted in the poetical part of your Publication*, they will, perhaps, be interesting to some of your readers, particularly while the subject of the latter is fresh in their memory. W. B.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 17.

THE extraordinary cold weather that prevails has doubtless raised the curiosity of many of your readers to enquire if the like has ever been. I am credibly informed by an old man, that, about 50 years ago, or upwards, he remembers snow falling on the 29th of May, and that it lay on the ground all day, in some parts half way up his leg. This must have been where it drifted. Another informs me that, upwards of 50 years ago (he was then a lad, and lived at Boston,) the pavement was so slippery with the frost and snow, about the middle of May, old folk, that many caught hold of one another's arms to prevent their falling. I have heard my father say he remembered that one year, when a boy, he could not find an oak-apple or a leaf of the oak to put in his hat on oak-apple day. I am inclined to think this must have been the same year; but as my collection of journals is only for 27 years past, I hope some of your many readers will take the trouble of looking back to the time alluded to.

In the year 1776, May 25, a white frost last night, ice as thick as a half-crown.

1779, June 2. Thermometer 37 at 5 A.M.; and on the 4th, 36 at 4½ A.M.; a white frost. The month of May, after the 5th, was remarkably mild.

In the year 1780 my Journal is imperfect.

1783, May 7, Therm. 36, and snow fell in large flakes.

1785, May 17, much snow fell at Nunriding, in Northumberland.

1787, May 1, Therm. 32, ice as thick as a half-crown.

Though seeking for the coldest weather in May, I cannot help putting down the height of the thermometer on the 1st of May, 1788, in contrast to the 1st of May, 1787, 81½ at 3 P.M.

1791. On the night of the 6th of May, therm. 29.

1792, May 13, a sharp white frost, which hurt the buds of the oak and ash.

1793, May 31, French-beans much hurt by the frost.

1795, May 27. An account of a great fall of snow in the Northern counties.

1796, May 5. Vines much hurt by the cold winds.—27. The hills of Derbyshire covered with snow.

1799. May 25. Therm. 36 at 3 A.M. Through the whole of the Journal I can find nothing to equal the severity of this present May. On the night of the 13th, the thermometer was 31; on the 14th, 30; on the 15th 31; on the 16th and 17th, 30.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 7.

I AM pleased—doubly pleased—with your friend *Carter*; and, though he uses his whip dexterously, he does it at the same time so good-naturedly, that, instead of tears, it produces smiles. I am happy to come under his lash; and please myself, that my

* See them in pp. 445, 446. EDIT.

my intentions have been so fortunate, even at the expence of a good flogging.

I am loth to have the last word of him, and by no means would wish to push him back with any of his dreams of past glories, his visionary triumphs, or his baseless pride of antique lore; but there was surely room to question the credentials whereby he stiled himself "An Architect." In the full sense of the word, it must embrace a knowledge of *measure* and *value*, of which he cannot boast an intimacy. But enough: I only wished to have been with him under the walls of Tintern, and to have given him that cordial shake his *comical* nature deserved.

"CATÓN UP."

Mr. URBAN, *May* 14.

AN admirer of our antient English architecture, who feels not a little obliged to your correspondent "An Architect," for the entertainment he has received from his observations on architectural innovations, will esteem it a favour if he will explain what is meant by the terms "mullion and tracery," which so frequently occur in the description of our beautiful antique buildings in this country. M. B.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 2.

I SUSPECT that the inscription on the gravestone lately discovered in Brampton church (or rather in Brampton chapel, for such I conceive it to be,) p. 297, has not been accurately copied by the gentleman who communicated it to Mr. Goodwin; and am inclined to believe that, if he will take the trouble of looking at it again, he will find the surname of the deceased to have been CAVS instead of CAVE, there having, some centuries ago, been a family of the former name resident in Brampton, who were the lords of one of the manors in that township, called *Caus*, or *Caus Hall* manor, till the extinction of the family in the reign of Henry VI. or Edward IV.

As your correspondent expresses a wish to receive further information on the subject of this gravestone, I shall trespass on your goodnature and the patience of your readers, for the purpose of giving him extracts from several antient charters, now in my possession, relating to the family to which I am of opinion it belonged. Ralph de Bramton occurs as one of the witnesses to a grant (without date, but apparently made early in the reign of Henry III.) of lands in that town from Hugh, son of Hugh de Linacre, to the nuns and friars of Sempringham; his son, Thomas de Bramton, appears to have been knighted, and to have been a witness to a grant, without date, of a rent of 6s. issuing out of lands in Bramton, from William, the son of Lambert de Linacre, to Hugh de Pecco. This Thomas appears afterwards to have assumed the surname of *le Caus*, and by that name to have granted a rent of 14d. issuing out of lands in Bramton to John, the son of Peter de Brimington his seal, affixed to this grant, has the following circumscription: "✠ S. TOME. FIL. RADVLFI. DE. BRA." Walter, the son of Thomas de Bramton, by deed, without date, granted lands in the town of Wigley (within the foke, or liberty of Brampton,) to Roger, the son of William de Wigley, which lands are mentioned to have been formerly held by Hugh, son of Richard de Wigley, of Thomas, the son of Ralph de Bramton, the grantor's father. And by another deed without date, wherein he is stiled *Walter Chaue, son and heir of Thomas Chaue, of Bramton*, for the health of his soul, and all his ancestors and successors, he granted to the abbot and convent of Beauchief, common of pasture within the foke of Brampton for all their cattle levant and couchant on their grange at Harwood (History of Beauchief, p. 145.) I find a Robert, le Caus, of Brampton, who probably was the son of Walter, witness to a deed without date; and Roger le Caus, whom I take to have been the son of Robert, witness to two deeds, one dated 17 Edward II. and the other 12 Edward III. John *Caus*, of Bramton, occurs as a witness to a deed in 6 Henry IV.; and Thomas *Cause* as witness to two deeds, one dated 7th and the other the 17th of Henry VI. Thomas Caus, last mentioned, appears to have died without male issue, for in 4 Edward IV. John Ash of Chesterfield, and Isabel his wife, who was one of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas Cause, of Bramton, demised to Thomas Foljambe, esq. lord of Walton (an adjoining manor) one *fifth* part of the lands, &c. in Bramton, which had been her father's, for the term of 20 years, at the annual rent of 26s.; and in the 11th Henry VII. Nicholas Bagley

Sulley and Jane his wife, another of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas Cauſe, demiſed her fifth ſhare of her father's lands, &c. in Bramton, to Richard Eyre, of Plumley, for 10 years, at the yearly rent of 26s. 8d. In the year 1592, four fifths of the manor of Caus appeared to have belonged to George, Earl of Shrewſbury, and the remaining fifth to John Aſh, who probably was a deſcendant of John and Iſabel Aſh beforementioned; and (as I have been informed) the whole of the manor belonged to the late Godfrey Clarke, eſq. of Sutton en le dale, in the county of Derby, at the time of his deceaſe, and is now the property of Clement Kinnerſley, eſq. I have not met with the name of *Maud le Caus* in any of the deeds I have ſeen of the family; it is, however, probable that ſhe was wife to ſome of the perſons before mentioned, but it is paſt my ſkill to aſcertain which of them. I think, however, from the form of the letters, and other external appearances, the grave-ſtone in queſtion may be aſcribed to the reigns of Edward I. or Edward II. There have, in days of yore, been ſeveral other families of note reſident in Brampton, who were owners of ſmall manors in that townſhip, ſuch as the Linacres of Linacre, Somerſhalls of Somerſhall, &c. but I have not met with any of the name of *Cave*, and am therefore perſuaded the copy of the inſcription, inſerted in p. 207, is inaccurate. D. G.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 3.

IN your analyſis of my eſſay on the Income tax, p. 329, a great miſtake occurs in printing 62,000,000 for 56,000,000, which is the reſult when 16,000,000 are deducted from 72,000,000. In wiſhing to ſee this error corrected, I at the ſame time offer for your valuable Repoſitory the following reflections on the balance of trade, which may be conſidered as ſupplementary to my preceding reaſoning on that ſubject.

In p. 22 of my Eſſay on the Income Tax, I have ſaid that a nation perceiving that it could turn an agricultural income of 112,000,000 into an income of 114,000,000, or 140,000,000, would not be very anxious were it to purchaſe conveniencies from abroad with an annual loſs of 100,000l. or 200,000l. To the millions in Europe now blinded by commercial ideas, this will appear ſuch a heterodox doctrine, that an illuſtration, or rather a Euclidian demonſtration of its truth may not be improper. I muſt firſt premiſe, that a nation poſſeſſing 72,000,000 of acres cannot expect to proſper as it ought to proſper, if it is careleſs in the cultivation of thoſe acres. But if it is exceedingly attentive to draw the greateſt produce from its lands, it need not vex and torment itſelf though it ſhould loſe 100,000l. a year by its foreign commerce, as the bleſſings of life may ſtill be enjoyed in the greateſt abundance by its maſs of people, till that maſs becomes too great for its lands to feed.

I have ſtated the income of Great Britain from agriculture at 112,000,000. Let us now ſuppoſe another nation, having likewiſe an agricultural income of 112,000,000, as fond of Britiſh produce and manufactures as the Britons are fond of the other's wines, fruits, ſilks, teas, ſugars, ſpices, &c. and that the two nations traffic moſt amicably together to the amount of many millions a year; but that, in caſting up the annual balance, Great Britain finds the has loſt 100,000l. What, now, is this loſs when compared to her income abovementioned? Preciſely *a one-thouſand-one-hundred-and-twentieth part.* She, therefore, would no more be prejudiced by it than a landed gentleman of a neat income of 1120l. would be deeply injured, who had the misfortune annually to have his pocket picked of one guinea. Might not ſuch a gentleman, under ſuch an annual loſs, and his heirs in perpetuity, hold up their heads, and maintain the ſame number of ſervants, and keep the ſame table and ſtile of expence, as if they were not to loſe this annual guinea? Inſtead of two nations trafficking with each other, let it be two landed gentlemen of 1120l. each, *per annum*, exchanging annually with each other corn for cattle, and that one of the gentlemen at the end of the year, upon caſting up his balance, find that it is againſt him to the value of two buſhels of wheat. Such a loſs, out of ſuch a revenue, could not be ſo felt as to give any juſt cauſe of alarm were it to be perpetual; but ſtill leſs ſo, on the ſuppoſition that the balance might ſome years be on one ſide and ſome years on the other.

This balance of trade has been the apple of diſcord to the nations of Europe for theſe two centuries; and has

not

not only drawn them into bloody quarrels, but has turned them aside from the purſuit of their true intereſts, and greatly retarded their proſperity. I ſhall at preſent chiefly advert to the narrow views and miſleading doctrines of a few of the Engliſh writers out of many that might be quoted. We have "England's Treaſure by Foreign Trade" (publiſhed 150 years ago) and often referred to; but no England's treaſure by cultivating her fertile territory. We have "Britannia Languens" from ſome objects of foreign commerce not having been properly attended to; but no Britannia Languens from the millions of waſte and common. We have, in 1701, "The unhappineſs of England as to its Trade by Sea and Land;" but not the unhappineſs of England as to its uncultivated and ill-cultivated fields. About 1740, Joſiah Gee alarmed the nation by an enumeration of "England's Loſſes by the Balance of Trade," amounting, according to him, to 5 or 600,000l. annually. Now, allowing his mercantile ſtatements to be juſt, might an enlightened ſtateſman have remarked to him, you would have done a much more eſſential ſervice to the nation if you had ſhewn England's annual loſſes by her not encouraging the plough, which are ten times as much as you ſtate her loſſes by the balance of trade to be. If you think it is a ſad thing that Britain ſhould annually loſe 5 or 600,000l. upon the balance of foreign trade, muſt it not be a much more ſad thing that ſhe ſhould annually loſe 10, or even 20,000,000 by neglecting the proper cultivation of her territory? And you, Mr. Gee, by your eſſay, are perhaps very inſtrumental in making her loſe theſe many millions annually, by drawing the public attention from an important concern to a leſs important concern. On this point Mr. Gee was blind; for he tells us, *that trade is the chief ſource of wealth and power in England.* And about five years afterwards we have the ſame doctrine from Lord Cheſterfield, who, in his ſpeech to the parliament of Ireland, ſaid, "trade has always been the beſt ſupport of all nations, and the principal care of the wiſeſt." Sir Matthew Decker, in 1750, gave another alarm to the nation, by his "Eſſay on the Cauſes of the decline of the foreign Trade of Britain," &c. in which, with an intermixture of errors, are many excellent reflections very worthy of attention. But like other commercial writers, he neglected to conſider properly the moſt profitable of all trades, the trade of the huſbandman with the parent Earth; which, while other trades are thought profitable that yield 50, or even 20 *per cent* yields very frequently 1,000, and ſometimes 10,000 *per cent.*, as in the caſe of Iſaac, who ſowed and reaped an hundred fold; and in China, where 100 fold, or 10,000 *per cent.* is produced from the ſeed ſometimes twice in one year. Another inſtance of the prevalence of deluſion on this ſubject was afforded but a few years ago by an anonymous writer, who expreſſed himſelf as follows: "If America is to be, as it probably will be, our granary, its inhabitants may be well content to allow us to be their button-makers and ribband-weavers." If this ſentence had been dictated by Dr. Franklin, I ſhould not have wondered.

To the above ſpecimen of miſleading doctrines in Engliſh writers in regard to commerce, I ſhall add the reflexion of a late French writer on the adminiſtration of Mr. Colbert. That miniſter acquired a great celebrity by the many manufactures and eſtabliſhments he introduced into France; but unhappily, from his predilection for commerce, he publiſhed ſome edicts that cramped and diſcouraged agriculture, the conſequence of which was, that the territorial income of that kingdom (as computed about the middle of the laſt century) was 80,000,000 ſterling leſs annually than it had been in the time of the Duke of Sully. The writer from this conſideration ſays, *Tout Colbert qu'il etoit*, all Colbert as he was, he was not a good miniſter for France.

The miſleading and pernicious doctrines of commercial writers having infected all the ſtates of Europe; a demonſtration that the balance of commerce is not eſſential to their proſperity, and that a too great ſolicitude about it has even dwarfed their proſperity, may, I hope, have the effect of making friendſhip and mutual goodwill ſucceed to that ſhopkeeper jealouſy and rivalſhip, by which they have been actuated for theſe two centuries paſt. In their commercial treaties, let them chiefly ſtudy equality of benefits, ſcorning the term *favoured nation*, a term neceſſarily including enmity, and which of all European nations Great

Britain

Britain will have leaſt occaſion for, if ſhe carefully cultivates her territory, and eſtabliſhes an income tax upon a conſtitutional footing, that is, upon the produce of her lands alone. A cheap market will make her the favourite, not of one nation only, but of all nations.

Allow me to add a few words in regard to the political importance of AN INCOME TAX, not *the income tax*, which laſt I have ſhewn in my eſſay called loudly to be either amended or repealed. I have ſtated, that the *territorial income* and the *national income* are nearly ſynonymous terms; and on the ſuppoſition of no balance of trade, and no produce from fiſheries, they would be exactly ſynonymous terms. This territorial, or agricultural income I have eſtimated for Great Britain at 112,000,000, which I am perſuaded will be found an undervaluation. Let us add one fourth more, or 28,000,000 for Ireland, and we ſhall have for the United Kingdom an annual national income of 140,000,000 as a capital for taxation, or rather, as the only capital for taxation. It has been well obſerved by the ingenious Mr. Bell of Edinburgh, a practical farmer to a great extent and of long experience, that, excluſive of our commons, waſtes, and foreſts, the lands already in cultivation, if ſkilfully cultivated, would produce double of what they at preſent produce. Such cultivation then would raiſe the territorial or taxable capital of the United Kingdoms from 140,000,000 to 280,000,000; and one ſhilling in the pound upon this capital would produce annually 14,000,000, a ſupply more than ſufficient for all the expences of Government, putting war and peace together, without running in debt, and without either exciſes or Cuſtoms. This ſyſtem of taxation would render the united nations of Great Britain and Ireland the cheapeſt nation in Europe, and conſequently our foreign commerce would flouriſh without a ſingle parliamentary regulation concerning it.

In urging the great political importance of an income or territorial tax, I have one of the greateſt men in Europe on my ſide. Bonaparte, in his ſpeech to the Ciſalpine deputies at Lions, ſays, "You have no army; but you have wherewith to create an army: you have population, and fertile lands. He does not ſay, you have population and Change-alley, or the Stock Exchange. JOHN GRAY.

Mr. URBAN, *May 7.*

THERE is at this time at the parſonage-houſe of Aſhe, near Overton, Hants, a ſquirrel, which has for the laſt ſix weeks been ſuckled by a cat, and nurſed with as much appearance of affection by its foſter-mother as if it was her own offspring. What makes this the more extraordinary is, that the ſquirrel was not put to the cat till ſhe had ſuckled a kitten of her own at leaſt a fortnight. The little ſtranger was then put into the baſket with the kitten; and from that moment the mother-cat careſſed both with equal fondneſs. The ſquirrel frequently goes away for ſeveral hours, and purſues its natural inſtinct, by running up trees in the garden, &c. It has actually built itſelf an habitation at the top of a fir-tree, from which it deſcends two or three times a day, to ſuck its nurſe, and play with the kitten. If you give the ſquirrel a nut or an almond, it will leave the cat, and eat the food you preſent to it, while the cat ſtands by with great patience, and, when the ſquirrel has finiſhed its repaſt, will lie down and let it ſuck till it is tired; it then runs away till it is again in want of food, which is again ſupplied by its unwearied charitable nurſe. Had the kitten been taken from its mother, and the ſquirrel ſubſtituted in its place, we might have imagined that the cat permitted it to ſuck to relieve herſelf from uneaſineſs which the milk occaſioned; but, as this is not the caſe, I know not how to account for her kindneſs to an animal, not only of a different ſort, but of a ſpecies which it is (I apprehend) her nature to deſtroy, except we allow that, whilſt cats in general are cruel and deceitful, ſome amongſt them are benevolent and generous. If we were to indulge our ſpeculations upon this ſubject, it would lead us far into the diſputed queſtion upon the future life of brutes. I will, therefore, only obſerve, that, as at preſent "we ſee through a glaſs darkly," we muſt wait with patience till that time ſhall come when we may hope all the wonders of the creation will be laid open to our aſtoniſhed view, and we ſhall exclaim with tenfold energy, "How excellent are thy works, O Lord! in wiſdom haſt thou made them all!"

A CONSTANT READER.

THE

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XLVIII.

CALDICOT CASTLE.

ACCUSTOMED to behold defenſive ſtructures placed on eminences, I in the preſent inſtance found this caſtle raiſed on a low marſhy ground, at no more than a mile diſtance from the Briſtol channel. All its former importance muſt, therefore, have reſulted from the grandeur of its deſign alone, unaided in regard to ſcenic effect, by hanging woods, romantic rocks, or diſtant mountains, appearances which ſo diſtinguiſh other the like works. The lines of this caſtle at preſent are nearly reduced to the encircling walls, wherein is preſented one large court. It is worthy of remark that I found three diſtinct entrances, one in the principal front, one in a round, and one in a ſquare tower on the other fronts. The principal, or grand entrance, is a noble elevation, and regular in all its parts; the gateway capacious, the windows of a deſirable ſize, the entablature and open-work battlements appropriate, and the ſides of the erection flanked with lofty ſquare towers, which upon the whole well diſpoſes us to conceive the dignity of the other arrangements of the ſeveral buildings when in their pride of perfect order and full occupation. On the right of this entrance is a range of fine windows of the largeſt dimenſions, and which no doubt point out that they made a part of the great hall of the caſtle. It is common, in theſe kind of ſtructures, to witneſs the walls compoſed of rough, irregular courſes of maſonry, excepting the coin-ſtones, the jams of doors, windows, cornices, &c. which we always find perfectly wrought; yet, in the example before us, the finiſhing of every particular has been alike attended to. The courſes are of large and equal-ſized ſtones, truly ſquared and nicely jointed, whoſe faces are ſo ſmooth (that is, where the deſtroying mattock has not been employed), and ſo un-"honeycombed," that they are well enabled to belye the aſſertions of thoſe adulators of Grecian artificers, that ſuch men alone knew how to give uniformity to their labours, or durability to their conſtructions. However our modern profeſſionaliſts ſtick up ſuch ideal ſuperior merit over our traduced antient art in this reſpect, yet I conſider they know only their own preſumption in favour of Continental architecture, and but little of reſearch for perfection in models of building in ſuch an out-of-the-way and deſerted ſpot, as ſhews to us, who come forth in honour of our antient brethren, CALDICOT CASTLE.

As I entered the Caſtle I could not but conclude that barely any thoughts of defence in withſtanding obſtinate ſieges, weighed with the architect in this his deſign; decorations inſpiring hoſpitable invitation, magnificent feaſts, and all the train of glorious chivalry, made out his plans for the accommodation and ſplendour of the brave, and eke the fair, in an age which we, whoſe minds are not warped from the lore of anceſtry, think had as much of enlightened manners, and as little of barbarous propenſities, as mark the preſent period. It is well.

I paſſed under the avenue of the gateway; nothing of affright or terror, as heretofore, from view of arches in ſullen order, ſtretching over my head: no, light and elegant groins, pleaſing receſſes, doors, and other properties, preſented each their ſeveral inducements to call me on to do their deſerts juſtice. On each hand were doors entering into dilapidated chambers where innumerable traits of chimney-pieces, bower windows, &c. corroborated my above ſuggeſtions of this Caſtle's original ſplendid ſtate, judging from this grand gate of entrance. Within the court all was a waſte, a mere architectural ſhadow for the fancy of ſuch an one as me to catch at in aid of reſolution, my purpoſes lacking fire from every veſtige to cry, go on. In the remnant towers at the ſeveral angles of the walls, I encountered many things worthy drawing from; my experience was increaſed, was confirmed. Who calls for my bringing into action theſe collected treaſures? Who cries, "Let me ſee them diſplayed on ſome new-conſtructed pile?" Silence, man; enquire not who is inclined to build; that talk is not for you; but attend to them who are deſirous to hear how once our antient ſtructures flouriſhed, how now they fare, and what pleadings you can advance in behalf of their preſervation being in future made the boaſt of each one may poſſeſs ſuch landmarks of our Hiſtory. This is thy province; then take an even pace, and conſtant theme, purſue thy way and proſper. I am admoniſhed. Of this Caſtle, I have told

told the tale. For its ſucceeding good I have advanced my teſtimony, and thus conclude. No warnings hang around its lordly remains. "Sacrilege" is only cemented on ſacred walls. Plunder has no "fate" to puſh deſpoilers from caſtellated mounds; they are left unlamented to the prey of every hand hardened by ſordid intereſt, or debaſed ignorance.—Caldecot Caſtle, farewell!

CAERWENT.

Among the few Roman buildings in this country that have withſtood the rage of Time, or mortal deſpoliators, as eſcaping an univerſal extirpation, this military ſtation appears to be the moſt conſiderable; the lines of the whole exterior form are very viſible, being of an oblong figure, and meaſure rather more than a mile in circumference. On the Eaſt ſide are parts of the general wall, with a moiety of the gateway entering into the area. The Weſt ſide ſhews alike ſome wall, and a correſponding particle of a gateway alſo. The North ſide of the ſtation had but ſmall traces of the wall; but on the South ſide it is rather entire, and flanked with projecting octangular towers riſing to a height not leſs than 20 feet. From facings of the maſonry, and the breaches in the wall at different points, much information is derived of the mode made uſe of in its conſtruction; and as a proof of the extraordinary qualities of the materials in their combination, a large maſs of the wall on this ſide, 12 feet in height and 22 feet in length, has fallen from its poſition, and now lies in one body, as though it were part of a huge rock rent in twain by ſome convulſive ſhock in Nature. Towards the South Eaſt angle of the area are the remnants of a teſſelated pavement, which, from its expoſed ſituation, is open to the inclemency of the elements, and the pilferings of curious viſitors. I could not make out much of its firſt-intended form, or any particular ſhapes, except a Guillochi or the like. This is the only ſample of the building to be met with within the wall (excepting the modern village houſes, &c.), whatever may in time to come be diſcovered under the preſent level of the ground. To thoſe amateur artiſts who are engaged in ſuch explorations, and who no doubt may carry on their exertions here, I ſubmit this advice to attend them in their ſeveral efforts: let them pay more attention in their copies to what is really exiſting of ſuch remains, than to futile ſuppoſitions in ſetting forth by demonſtration that ſuch and ſuch embelliſhments once filled up this and that hiatus; and, inſtead of giving remnants which meet their notice and come under their ſketching, an ideal reſtoration (through the aſſiſtance of profeſſional artiſts, eminent in drawing the human figure, ornaments, &c.) preſent to the world faithful faciſimilies of ſubjects which they, as miners in antique lore, ſo pretend to admire and imitate.

JOHN CARTER, whom I truſt it is no error in me to think well of, and who among the few that have independence enough to advance forward as his friends, I think it expedient to declare, that in his Thirteenth Number of the "Antient Architecture of England," juſt publiſhed, he has attempted to introduce many of the views, plans, elevations, and their details, of thoſe ſtructures treated on in this my progreſs through a part of Monmouthſhire. How well he has executed them, his ſubſcribers will be the beſt qualified to decide.

It now becomes a neceſſary tribute to pay to thoſe gentlemen, who have taken a ſhare in the publication of "An Hiſtorical Tour in Monmouthſhire," to ſay that it was by their united endeavours my deſire was inſtigated to follow in their tract of fame, to gather up ſome gleaning in the fields of picturеſque and literary cultivation, which may not wholly be without their uſe: and it alſo remains with me to hope kind occaſion may once more waft me to this prolific region, where Antiquities are ſo inexhauſtible, to gather more memoranda of antient edifices, and imbibe more ſenſations of delight in beholding their aſpects, and giving way to contemplate on their former uſes and their former maſters.

AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *May* 8.

PERMIT me to communicate to your readers a brief account of that deſervedly famous coin, the ryal, or gold penny of Henry III.; which piece, though not ſo curious as the half florin (mentioned by Mr. Sharp, and now in another collection), well merits the attention of antiquaries.

Two

Two only of these pennies are known, and they were both in the collection of the late Mr. Tyssen. One was deposited in the British Museum, and the other is in a private collection. Some years ago it was generally supposed that king Edward III. was the first sovereign that coined gold in England after the Conquest; but there is no doubt of these coins being genuine, and original. Any person, curious in numismatic matters, will find a particular description of these most curious coins at the beginning of the introduction to Snelling's Account of the Gold Coinage of England; to which also is prefixed a *most correct* engraving of it, from the specimen in Mr. Hodsoll's collection, which whole collection was purchased by Mr. Tyssen. E. S. S.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 20.

I BEG to remark, in addition to the account of Exe bridge, inserted in p. 105, that it appears by Dunsford's History of Tiverton to have been built by one Walter Tyrryl, a mercer, about the year 1568. Whilst I am mentioning Tiverton, permit me to observe, that the author of the history of that town has been scrupulously exact in copying the epitaphs on those tombs which are raised to the memory of his relatives; whilst an inscription from the pen of a much-admired and justly-esteemed dramatic writer, to the memory of her daughter, is shamefully mutilated. I cannot, therefore, refrain from troubling Mr. Urban with a correct copy, which I took a few years since.

"MARY ELIZABETH COWLEY,
To perpetuate thy memory a little longer,
this fragile stone is raised to thee
by thy mother,
whose thoughts are ever on thee;
whose spirit rests upon thy grave.
On the same marble she records the lines,
[which
thy lips used so gracefully to pour out; she
[records
them, because they were prophetic of thy
[resting
place; and because poetry, so dear to thee,
[may be
breath'd over thy dust, by the voices which
[sooth'd thee
when that dust was life.
'Dear lovely bowers of innocence and ease,
Seats of my youth, when ev'ry spot could
please,
In all my wand'rings round this world of
care,
[share,
In all my griefs, and God has given my
I still had hopes my latest hours to crown,
Amidst your humble shades to lay me down.'
Her hopes were not in vain; she died in
[Tiver-
ton, suddenly, under the age of seventeen,
whilst on a visit to her grandmother, soon
[after her
return from France, and as she was pre-
[paring for a
voyage to her father in the East Indies,
1789."

As I am on the subject of monumental inscriptions, I have also sent one from Axminster church, designed to commemorate the memory of Bernard Prince, father of the laborious author of "The Worthies of Devon."

"In
memoriam
dilectissimi patris
Bernardi Prince, gen^{i},
Nuper de Abby, et Mariæ Crocker,
uxoris ejus unicæ, de Lyneham, oriundæ;
Et Janæ Drake, uxoris ejus 2dæ, ex largo
stemmate natæ; hoc monumentum pie-
tatis ergo Joh'es Prince, A. M. olim
Vicarius de Totnes. nunc de
Berry Pomroy, dti Bernardi
et Mariæ filius, mœ-
rens posuit
1709."

As my queries relative to the St. Hill family of Bradninch, inserted in vol. LXXI. p. 618, have not been since noticed, possibly my references to the MSS. in the Harleian collection may be incorrect; but should that be the case I must lay the blame on "The Topographer," from which work I gleaned my information.

Yours, &c. ADAM HENJEYS.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 5.

HAVING been favoured by a friend with the two original letters I here send for your perusal, I doubt not but you will consider the literary anecdote which they relate as worthy the attention of your readers.

1. "To TRENCH CHISWELL, esq. at Debden-hall, near Newport, in Essex.

"*Cheshunt, August* 25, 1779.

"WORTHY SIR,

"It is not without great regret that I am in some measure constrained to give you this trouble, but trust your goodness will forgive my assiduity, and take it in good part, when you consider that, having undertaken to republish Mr. Ames's History of English Printing, with all the additions and improvements attainable by me; and as you, sir, have been so kind as to indulge

indulge me with the hope of what assistance is in your power towards rendering the same as compleat as possible, with respect to the works of Caxton; I cannot, in justice to my subscribers, or with satisfaction to my own mind, commit it to press without exerting my utmost endeavours to procure such a material help and embellishment. If it is agreeable to you, I will wait on you at Debden-hall, in order to make such extracts as may be necessary, or be governed by your directions in any other method you may deem proper for that purpose. No doubt but the literary world in general will think themselves greatly obliged to you for such a kind communication, but none more so than, sir, your most faithful, and obedient humble servant, WM. HERBERT."

"*Debden Hall, Aug.* 29, 1779.

2. "SIR,

"An accident in my family has prevented my writing to you some time since, to inform you that I have received from Holland the very disagreeable intelligence that all my fine Caxtons have met the unfortunate accident of being burned, and *totally* destroyed; as I understand, by the neglect of a servant; during the master's absence, throwing down from a shelf a large bottle of *aquafortis* into the box where the books were, and neglecting them in his fright, so that much more mischief was done in the room. This unfortunate mischief deprives me of obliging you; which, otherwise, I should have done with the greatest pleasure in the world. I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

"TRENCH CHISWELL.

"I must beg the favour of you to set me down as a subscriber to your book."

MR. URBAN, *Nenagh, May* 17.

IN an account of a tour to Killarney, &c. in a letter to a friend, by Capper Lloyd, esq. are the following particulars of the hermit who took up his residence, some years ago, in the abbey of St. Finian, as mentioned in your present volume, pp. 15, 809. R—.

"After viewing every thing curious in the gardens and shrubbery at Mucruss, the seat of Edward Herbert, esq. we walked to an abbey founded in 1440, and dedicated to St. Finian; it is still in pretty good repair, the steeple excepted. A large stone window, considerably embellished with Gothic art, exhibits a curious piece of antient architecture. There are 22 cells round a cloyster of 30 feet square, in the middle of which stands a very large and lofty yew-tree, whose wide-spreading branches nearly cover the whole of this venerable pile; this we found to be a place of common sepulture; for both within the walls, as well as in the ground adjoining, the dead are now promiscuously mingled, without the least attention to rank or precedence. Amongst several other monumental inscriptions, some of which have only *their names and year spelt by th' unletter'd muse*, we noticed one to the memory of Daniel Kerry, who, we understood, had been a famous freebooter, the Robin Hood of these parts. Ascending about 20 stone steps, we were shewn a place call'ed Capt. Drake's hermitage, where a person of that name a few years since took up his abode. He taught the children of credulity to believe that he was brought here by a vow of eternal seclusion from the world; a declaration that readily claimed (what it was intended to claim) admiration at his fortitude, and pity for his fate. To the astonished crowds whom curiosity brought to the abbey, this voluntary exile from the haunts of men was generally seen at the window of his hermitage; but the farce did not last long, for an inquisitive wight, at once faithless and meddling, put an end to the imposition by a report founded on positive proof. After watching him narrowly for some time, he found that, instead of Drake's being a nocturnal inhabitant of the abbey of St. Finian, he stole privately every evening to the town of Killarney, and from thence returned to his cell, much more under the influence of jolly Bacchus, than even that of his own tutelary *Fabula**."

MR. URBAN, *May* 6.

IT occurred to me lately, in reading some pieces of history, that it would by no means be an unprofitable employment of a vacant hour to collect together an account of the *death of conquerors*. The thought is novel and curious, and may produce useful impressions. For it appears that there is something singular in the destiny of this sort of people; and that, by the just judgment of Providence, they who are called *heroes*, the renowned disturbers and destroyers of man, are not to die the common death of all men, surrounded by weeping relations and friends; but are to perish by a *miserable*, and in most cases by a *violent* death. It seems that there is a retaliating law in regard to heroes and conquerors; a most important observation worthy of

* The goodess of lies.

being

being attended to, and clearly supported by the voice of History: "As thy sword hath made women childless, *so* shall thy mother be childless among women." Here, however, we must distinguish between the valiant soldier fighting *pro aris et focis*, and the hero who, greedy of empire and of fame, exceeds his limits, and like a destructive torrent pours desolation and misery on surrounding nations. I must be understood as speaking of wicked conquerors, and not of those who, in resisting attacks, or in lawful enterprizes, fall with honour in the field of battle.

I will introduce a few instances within my present recollection, to confirm the above remark. But there are many among your correspondents, sir, of better memory than mine, and better furnished with historical books than I am; and I will express a wish that some of them will take the trouble to enlarge the list. The first personage that I shall name must be he that, from our childhood, we have been used to consider as the greatest among the great ones, Alexander Magnus, the conqueror of Greece and of Asia. What desolations did this hero accomplish in the earth! But after committing the most shocking cruelties, after the slaughter of an infinite multitude of innocent wretches, he perished at an early age, as some say through excessive drinking, but others affirm that he was *poisoned* for the same reason that his younger brother Charles of Sweden was shot, even to give rest and quietness to the world. While he was lingering under a desperate sickness, Egypt, and Asia, and India, and Scythia, and the several nations of Greece, might take up a proverb against him, and, in the words of an antient writer, exulting say, "There is no healing of thy bruise: thy wound is grievous: all that hear the bruit of thee shall clap their hands over thee: for upon whom hath not thy wickedness passed continually?" Nahum.

His father, *Philip*, also, a minor conqueror, died by the hand of an assassin. But the vengeance of heaven seems to have followed the whole race, root and branch. His brothers and sisters, his own sons and daugters, his father, mother, and Alexander himself, all came to a violent end.

Before his days lived Cyrus the Persian, no less ambitious of empire, but not quite so fortunate in all his exploits. When he had subdued Asia and Media, he made an attempt on the *Messagetæ*, a people that had never molested him; and by them he was slain in battle. "I swear by the Sun, the great god of the Messagetæ," said Tomyris their queen, "that as thou art insatiable of blood, thou shalt have thy fill of it." The story is well known, that she caused his head to be cut off, and to be thrown into a vessel filled with human blood.

His son Cambyses, the conqueror of Egypt, when he had profaned their temples and their idols, died from a wound in his thigh, inflicted by the accidental fall of his own dagger, with which he had killed the god Apis. The Egyptians say, his miserable end was a judgment upon him in consequence of his impiety towards the gods. But in it we rather see the inevitable fate of conquerors.

Julius Cæsar could boast that he had slain a million of men. But he perished at last in the midst of the senate-house, like a fool, by the hand of his friend Brutus. He had been warned of his danger, but it was not possible to escape it; and in him we further see another proof of the Divine assertion, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."

The next hero that I shall notice is one that ought in justice to be considered as the most *heroic* of all the heroes; for, with feebler means, he continued to occasion more calamities, and to slaughter more men than any of them all. Only 500 Spaniards formed the army of the great Hernando Cortes, the conqueror of the Apollyon of Mexico. Who, then, among the heroes shall be compared to the mighty Cortes? His coat of arms shews the heads of *eight* kings in a chain; they might as truly be represented upon the block, for of so many was he the murderer, after that he had first racked them with cruel torments. Montezuma has strange stories to tell of this man, *apud infernos*. The wretched Indians rise up against him, and they curse him with bitter cries. The very heart itself must bleed in reading the account of the conquest of Mexico. It is a lamentable and an humiliating consideration, that our nature is capable of such atrocities.

But it is some consolation to humanity, to behold this hero suffering *under the terrors of a troubled conscience*, pains more acute than any that he had been able

able to inflict. Bernal Diaz relates, that after he had tortured (for the diſcovery of his wealth) and put to death Guatimotzin the laſt king, from that day Cortes became a ſtranger to repoſe, and ſeemed to be given up to the power of the Furies. He could not remain a moment alone, and much leſs in the night-time. He was haunted in his ſleep; and ſleep itſelf brought no relief to his diſturbed mind. If he ſaid, "my bed ſhall comfort me, my couch ſhall eaſe my complaint; then he was feared with dreams, and terrified through viſions. Once, being perfectly diſtracted, he got up, and advanced without perceiving it in the dark to the brink of a long ſtaircaſe, and there he ſtumbled, and tumbled down to the bottom, and was dreadfully wounded in the head. He died upon his bed but he long before exhibited the fate of conquerors.

Next to him, in the order of time, comes Franciſco Pizarro, conſpicuous amongſt his fellows. This hero is renowned as the conqueror of Peru, and the murderer of its king. At the mention of this name, I feel that I am arrived at the utmoſt bound, the higheſt pinnacle of iniquity. Nor earth, nor hell, can ſhew another more bloody and more mean. This wretch was killed by his own Spaniards in a tumult, and thus paſſed *into his own place.*

Now all theſe things happened unto them for enſamples. They may reſtrain the pride and ambition of conquerors; and they confirm unto us this important truth, "Verily there is a God that judgeth in the earth." H. R.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 15.

SECRETARY Johnſtone, enquired after in vol. LXX. p. 231, built the houſe at Twickenham, lately occupied by Mr. Pococke (ſon of Sir George), and now by Mr. Goſling.

"Adjoining to the Earl of Strafford's is the ſeat of Sir George Pococke, knight of the Bath. It was built by Mr. Secretary Johnſtone in the reign of Queen Anne, after a model of the country-ſeats in Lombardy. It is a handſome building of brick; but the front has been ſpoiled by removing the entrance, and throwing out a bow from the bottom to the upper ſtory. Before this alteration, there was a handſome door-caſe of Portland ſtone, with a window over it ſuitably ornamented. The preſent way into the houſe is in the centre of a wing added to it, or a paſſage to an elegant octagon room at the end, which was built on purpoſe for the reception and entertainment of her late Majeſty Queen Caroline. Theſe additional buildings make one very long wing, which has an awkward appearance, for want of ſomewhat to anſwer it on the other ſide for the ſake of uniformity. This paſſage to the octagon is made uſe of as a muſick room, in which is a handſome organ. The gardens are extenſive, and kept in good order.

"After the death of Mr. Secretary Johnſtone, this houſe, &c. was purchaſed by George Pitt, eſq. formerly governor of Fort St. George in the Eaſt Indies, and known by the name of Diamond Pitt. It came afterwards, by marriage of this gentleman's daughter, to Lord Brownlow Bertie, brother to the Duke of Anceſter. Soon after the death of Lady Bertie, it was purchaſed by Sir George Pococke *."

Mrs. Davies, ſiſter of the firſt Lord Berkeley, of Stratton, who had purchaſed Lord Rocheſter's reverſionary intereſt, lent it in 1694 to the Princeſs of Denmark, change of air being thought neceſſary for her ſon, and refuſed 100 guineas for the month's uſe of it; made over her leaſe to James Johnſtone, who in 1702 obtained of the Queen Dowager a leaſe of 21 years, from 1720, and again in 1737 of 18 years, from 1774. He improved the Houſe conſiderably, and built the octagon room for Queen Caroline, when he entertained her there. After his death, it was purchaſed by George-Morton Pitt, eſq. whoſe daughter and heir had married Sir George Pococke, K. B. to whom the leaſe was renewed 1765, for ſo long a term as ſhould make up 50 years from that time †. Governor Pitt's name, it is believed, was only George, not *Morton*; nor does the marriage of his daughter with Lord Bertie appear in Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, vol. II. p. 124, or the pedigree of Pitt in Hutchins's Dorſet, vol. I. p. 98, ſecond Edition. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 25.

THE following Obſervations on the condition of thoſe unfortunate men, who, after ſuffering the puniſhment due to their crimes, are again reſtored to ſociety, ſeem naturally to demand inſertion in your benevolent and widely-extended Miſcellany.

Notwithſtanding the great number of charitable inſtitutions which this age of

* "The late Lady Pococke was a granddaughter to Governor Pitt."—Ironſide's Twickenham, p. 80.

† Lyſons's Environs, vol. III. p. 563.

benevolence

benevolence has raiſed and matured, for almoſt every deſcription of our forlorn and diſtreſſed fellow creatures, there remains one to be adopted, both for the public ſafety and for the reformation of the worſt members of the community, namely, thoſe who have undergone the puniſhment due to their crimes.

Already are the children of criminal parents reſcued from the path of vice and infamy by the Philanthropic Society; but where is there an aſylum for the wretched authors of their being, when let looſe upon the publick? for the priſoner juſt liberated from the bar at the Old Baily? for him who has been releaſed from a priſon, where he had been months, or years, confined? for him who has ſuffered the puniſhment (if it can be called ſuch) which the law inflicts on-board the hulks? or for him who has returned from tranſportation?

Many of theſe have, no doubt, a ſecret and anxious wiſh to return to the paths of ſobriety and induſtry, to become uſeful members of ſociety, and to relinquiſh a life of apprehenſion, deſpair, and infamy, oftentimes ending in an ignominious death: but where is the farmer, manufacturer, artiſt, or houſekeeper, to be found, who will be hardy enough to receive into their houſes, or places of truſt, theſe inſolated outcaſts of mankind!

Deprived of friends, without money, and unworthy of credit, a prey to evil habits, ſtrengthened by intercourſe with others more profligate and depraved than themſelves, pillage and plunder are their only alternatives: to acquire which, they may, when reſiſted, be induced through deſpair to commit murder.

What ſatisfaction would it not give a feeling mind to have contributed to the reclaiming one ſuch peſt of ſociety! what pleaſure, to ſee uſeful talents and ingenuity turn, from planning the ruin of individuals, to cultivate the peaceful arts, and benefit ſociety; enriching the ſtate by their becoming fathers of induſtrious families, who muſt, if left to themſelves, have terminated their few years of exiſtence at the gallows!

Theſe trite obſervations muſt frequently have occurred to others far better qualified to inveſtigate the ſubject, and propoſe a mode of relief, than the writer can pretend to be: but as a work begun is in the way to be finiſhed, he is anxious to ſee ſo important a ſubject brought forward and patronized by thoſe exemplary characters, who have ſo often given proof of their liberal minds and feeling hearts in the cauſe of humanity.

It is, therefore, recommended, that a meeting of ſuch gentlemen as approve of an attempt of this kind ſhould forthwith take place, by advertiſing in the public papers; when the arguments for and againſt ſuch an eſtabliſhment may be fully canvaſſed, and, if adopted, the aſſiſtance of individuals, of corporate bodies, and, if abſolutely neceſſary, of the legiſlature, ſolicited.

Mr. Kirby, the man of all others peculiarly fitted to judge on this ſubject, not only approves, but recommends the above ſuggeſtions: he ſays "that thoſe, who from want or temptation have in an unguarded moment been led to criminal acts, would many of them be glad to forſake their wicked purſuits by taking refuge in ſuch an inſtitution: but that thoſe who are nurſed up in vice are ſcarcely to be reclaimed." Yours, &c. S.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 26.

THAT the ſtage was at *ſome periods*, not very remote, conſidered as a ſchool of morality, we have the teſtimony of many reſpectable authors; and that the ſacred myſteries of our religion uſed to be prophanely repreſented upon it *at others*, is beyond a doubt; but I think it would ſhock the feelings of many, even in theſe licentious times, to have a collection openly propoſed, and a brief read in any place of public worſhip, for the eſtabliſhment or renovation of *our playhouſes*.

That ſuch, however, was the fact in the licentious days of Charles II. I tranſmit to you a very curious and authentic proof, copied by permiſſion of the rector from the church regiſter of Symondſbury, Dorſetſhire.

"1673, April 27. Collected by brief for the Theatre Royal in London being burnt, the ſum of two ſhillings."

It is authentically ſigned by the then curate and churchwardens; and extending as you ſee to a private village in Dorſetſhire, there is every reaſon to believe it was general throughout the kingdom. We are all but too apt to encourage the thought, that the times we live in are more depraved, more profligate, than the preceding; and too evident proof daily ariſes, that in ſome reſpects

respects they seem as if they could never have been outdone. But, I believe, the present worthy and respectable rector of Symondsbury could not be prevailed upon, by any mandate, to publish in his church a requisition that might but seem to afford encouragement to vice and immorality, so repugnant to the general tenor of his own blameless and exemplary conduct.

"A man *he is* to all the country dear,
Famed for *sound doctrine, kindness*, and *good* cheer;
Remote from towns he runs his godly race,
Ne'er sought to change or wish'd to change his place."

A correspondent enquires, vol. LXXI. p. 931, when Mrs. Smith, of Prior park, died, &c. to which, not having observed any satisfactory answer given, I am willing to afford all the information in my power, and believe it *was* about the spring of the year 1795. The house and estate at Prior-park immediately descended, as another correspondent answers, p. 1097, to Lord de Montalt, since created Viscount Unwarden, who had married, to his second wife, Mary, daughter of —— Allen, esq. brother to the celebrated Ralph Allen, who built Prior-park. Mrs. Smith and her brother, Capt. Tucker, were, I believe, sisters' children; but she was a favourite niece, educated under the direction of Mr. Allen, and possessing from infancy those brilliant and attractive talents, which secured his admiration and partiality. She was at one time so much caressed and looked up to at Bath, that the whole room would rise involuntarily upon a ball-night at her entrance; and she was generally admired for the sportive sallies of her wit, having the habit of expressing with ease and grace whatever idea presented itself. In truth, she was a woman of very superior talents, which remained with her to the last. Her marriage with his Chaplain after the Bishop's death, if it cannot be entirely defended, perhaps added some solace and comfort to her latter days, from the attention and respect she ever experienced from him; and there were not wanting examples enough to keep her in countenance. Many stories are upon record of her sportive pleasantry. Some years after Mr. Allen's death, when masquerades began to be the rage, a masqued ball was announced at Prior park. The house was then full of resident visitors; but the Bishop declared he could not with propriety consent upon that occasion to sanction the motley group with his presence; at length being strongly urged by his lady, who pleaded that their enjoyment was incomplete unless they could prevail upon him to join the party, and saying "he knew it was a part of his *duty* to become all things to all men;" and that, without *submitting* to put on a mask, she would so disguise him that he could not be known. His Lordship *rather reluctantly* consented that she should do what she pleased; when, having ordered a postchaise to be ready in the stable-yard, at some distance from the house, and equipping him privately meantime in the wig and cloaths of a general officer who was one of his guests, she caused a report to be spread, that a gentleman from India was expected; and a carriage soon after drawing up to the door she returned to the ball-room after a short absence, followed by a tall veteran-like officer, whom she presented *gravely* to the company, saying, "Gentlemen and ladies, give me leave to introduce to you *Brigadier-general Moses*." It was some time before the joke was discovered, which caused much diversion through the evening.

Cowley rectory, *some time since* enquired after by another correspondent, is yet held by the Rev. Mr. Dodd, who in no respect resembles his unfortunate brother. The patronage is vested in Edmund Hilliard, esq. who possesses considerable estates in that neighbourhood, and is equally known and respected as a most able, upright, and intelligent magistrate, and a valuable member of society in every relation of life. I am, sir, your constant reader and steady friend, INVESTIGATOR.

*** We are properly thankful to this kind Correspondent for his several hints; but must entreat him to give some little credit to experience dearly bought by the hand labour of many revolving years.—That our Obituary, however, is, as he supposes, "a LUCRATIVE article of commerce," we POSITITELY and UNEQUIVOCALLY DENY; it being our invariable practice to refuse pecuniary compliments, though they have frequently been offered.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 18.

PERMIT me to make a remark or two on a certain institution, which is now in force at each of our universities, and which has always appeared to me to be of a very extraordinary nature.

ture. I allude to that race of ſtudents who are ſtyled, at Oxford, Gentleman-commoners, and at Cambridge, fellow-commoners. What I ſhall ſay, however, relates only to the latter, as of them only I am enabled to ſpeak.

I imagine (as the name imports) that the only privilege at firſt intended theſe gentlemen was, their eating their dinner, or commons, with the fellows; and that, as they take the ſame oaths as the penſioners and ſizars, of courſe they are juſt as much ſubject to the ſtatutes of the univerſity. But, according to the preſent practice, they have a liberty of running counter to a number of collegiate regulations with impunity. For inſtance, they are allowed to abſent themſelves from chapel and from hall as often as they pleaſe; and indeed they are ſeldom puniſhed for any fault whatever. But the beſt joke of all is, that they pay twice as much to their tutors as penſioners do, in order to have the liberty of learning nothing from them. It ſeems reaſonable that, if they attend no lectures they ſhould pay no money to the lecturer; but does not the preſent practice look as if the whole race of college tutors were publicly bribed not to perform their duty? The ridicule of this matter is ſo apparent, that it is needleſs to enlarge upon it. To *mention* the fact is ſufficient to expoſe it. Z. X.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 19.

THE remarkable inſtances of longevity inſerted in your vol. LXXI. p. 802, brought to my recollection a paragraph cut out of the Worceſter newſpaper, April 2, 1790. I ſend it you without comment. If ſo extraordinary a perſon as Mr. Hartop *ever did*, or *now does*, reſide at Aldborough, it muſt be a circumſtance well-known to many in that part of Yorkſhire; and by inſerting it verbatim in your next publication, you will much oblige,

A CONSTANT READER.

"Mr. Jonathan Hartop, now living at the village of Aldborough, near Boroughbridge, Yorkſhire, has attained to the amazing age of 137 years, having been born in the year 1653. His father and mother both died of the plague at their houſe in the Minories, 1666; and he perfectly remembers the great fire of London. He is ſhort in ſtature, and has been married five times; has now living 7 children, 26 grand children, 74 great grand children, and 140 great-great-grand children. He can read without ſpectacles, and plays at cribbage with perfect recollection. Laſt Chriſtmas day he walked nine miles to dine with one of his great-grandchildren. He remembers Charles II. perfectly; and once travelled from London to York with the facetious Killigrew. He eats but little, and nothing but milk; yet he enjoys an uninterrupted flow of ſpirits. The third wife of this very extraordinary old man was an illegitimate daughter of Oliver Cromwell, who gave with her a portion amounting to 500l. He has in his poſſeſſion a fine portrait of Oliver by Cowper, for which the late Mr. Hollis offered him 800l. but was refuſed. Mr. Hartop lent the great Milton 50l. ſoon after the Reſtoration, which the bard returned him with honour, though not without much difficulty, as his circumſtances were very low; Mr. Hartop would have declined receiving it again; but the pride of the poet was equal to his genius, he ſent the money with an angry letter, which is extant among the curious poſſeſſions of this venerable man.——*April* 2, 1790."

Mr. URBAN, *May* 8.

PERMIT me to requeſt ſome particulars of the lives and families of two Divines of former days: they were both of the ſame name, and perhaps the one was father to the other. Edward Gee, in 1658, was Preſbyterian miniſter of Eccleſton, in Lancaſhire, and wrote "The divine Right of the Civil Magiſtrate," in favour (as I take it) of King Charles II. then in exile. The other, in 1704, was D. D. rector of St. Bennet, Paul's Wharf, London, prebendary of Weſtminſter, &c. &c. and (from Mr. Nichols's Notes in Bp. Atterbury's Epiſtolary Correſpondence) was, in 1722, made dean of Lincoln. In 1690, he publiſhed "Parſons's Jeſuits Memorial, with Animadverſions;" and in Dr. Nicholls's "Defence of the Church of England," he is ſaid to have taken an active part in the controverſy againſt Popery in the time of King James II. In his politicks he ſeems to have been of a different ſide to Bp. Atterbury, and appears to have been a Church of England Whig, as his nameſake abovementioned was a Preſbyterian Tory. E. E. E.

58. *Memoirs of* Angli Politianus, Actius Sincerus Sannazarius, Petrus Bembus, Hieronymus Fracaſtorius, Marcus Antonius Flaminius, *and the* Amalthei; *Tranſlations from their Poetical Works; and Notes and Obſervations concerning other literary Characters of the 15th and 16th Centuries. By the Rev.* W. Parr Greſwell, *Curate of* Denton, *in* Lancaſhire.

EVERY endeavour to illuminate "the interval comprehended between the dawn of learning after a long night of ignorance and barbariſm, and the time which attended its meridian ſplendour," deſerves the applauſe of perſons of ſcience and curioſity. "The authentic particulars of the lives and literary exertions" of the writers here treated of, "are principally to be drawn in detached and ſcanty portions, from volumes of rare occurrences, and which he concealed in ſituations not always eaſy of acceſs. If, from the materials which have occurred to the author in his reſearches, he ſhould appear to have ſelected too ſparingly, his plea is, that he preferred this extreme to that of entering into a minuteneſs of detail, which might probably fatigue, rather than intereſt the reader." (p. 17.) Many intereſting particulars of *Politianus*, and his exertions in the cauſe of literature, have been interſperſed in Mr. Roſcoe's Life of Lorenzo de Medici, which are omitted here, and others ſlightly touched on, to preſerve connexion. He was born 1454; taught Greek and Latin at Florence; had his patron Lorenzo's ſons for his pupils, and Picus of Mirandula, for his intimate friend. The platonic philoſopher, Marſilius Ficinus, completed this literary triumvirate. His *Miſcellanea* were publiſhed at Florence, 1489, and received with great applauſe, and compared to the "Noctes Atticæ" of Aulus Gellius. His tranſlation of *Herodian* followed. His Greek epigrams were moſtly written when he was very young; his Latin ones were occaſionally intended for public recitation, and publiſhed at the inſtance of ſome of his pupils; but his poetical tranſlation of Homer, mentioned by Ficinus, in a letter to Lorenzo, does not exiſt. His labours on the *Pandects* of *Juſtinian*, his collations and corrections of claſſical authors, and the leſs voluminous pieces contained in his works, are laſting monuments of his erudition and induſtry. He offered his literary ſervices to Mathias Corvinus, king of Hungary, and to John II. king of Portugal. The univerſal reputation his pen was held in, and his conteſts with cotemporary literati, the deformity of his perſon, and the irraſcibility of his facetious and pleaſant temper, are next recorded. He died, 1494, of grief, occaſioned by the misfortunes of the Medicean family, having previouſly collected and arranged his letters for the preſs, at the deſire of Pietro de Medici. They were publiſhed 1512. "His numerous correſpondents form a conſtellation of learned men, whoſe hiſtories are ultimately connected with that of the revival of literature, and deſerve more minute reſearch than has perhaps hitherto been beſtowed on them." (p. 70.) Of Pomponius Lætus, however, and of two learned ladies, a ſhort account is given in a note. The beſt judgment on his writings, and literary merits, Mr. G. aſcribes to Bp. Atterbury, the anonymous editor of "Selecta Poemata Italorum," 1681, ſince diſcovered, and enlarged, by Pope, who omitted an excellent Preface, which Mr. Nichols has ſince preſerved in "Atterbury's Miſcellanies," vol. IV. p. 5. Mr. G. has treated his readers with tranſlations of ſix poems by Politianus.

Sannazarius was born at Naples, 1458; and paſſed the earlier part of his life at, or near, Cerretto, the birth place of Joylanus Pontanus, a cotemporary poet, and his intimate friend, who contrived by his ingratitude to loſe the favour of the houſe of Arragon, whom Sannazarius by his loyalty maintained, to his own rapid advancement, and received a preſent of his favourite village *Mergillana*, the demolition of part of which, by Philibert de Naſſau, Prince of Orange, general of the Emperor's forces, haſtened his end, 1530, aged 72. His poem, "*de partu virginis*," which coſt him 20 years poliſhing, contains many brilliant and highly finiſhed paſſages; but is an odd mixture of Gentiliſm with Chriſtianity. His Elegies, for delicacy and tenderneſs, may rank with thoſe of Tibullus. His Piſcatory Eclogues are ſaid to have contributed moſt of all to the eſtabliſhment of his reputation. His *Arcadia* is the moſt celebrated of his Italian compoſitions.—"Among the Italians, who cultivated polite literature, and the Muſes, about the end of the 15th, and commencement of the 16th century, *Pietro Bembo* holds a conſpicuous place. He was born 1470, at Venice; and

and at eight years old, accompanied his father, an accomplished scholar and distinguished statesman, on an embassy to Florence, to Lorenzo de Medici, where he was qualified in the Italian language, as in the Latin at home. He accompanied him on an embassy to Rome when he was 18; and after his father's return, he went to Messina, to acquire a perfect knowledge of the Greek, under Constantine Lascaris, who flew with the rest of his countrymen from Constantinople, and published a Greek grammar, the second edition of which was the first essay of the Aldine press, 1495, as Bembo's observations on Etna were the first fruit of that press *in literis rotundis*. After reluctantly coming forward in the active service of his country as a pleader, he found his hopes disappointed by a rival candidate, and turned his thoughts to the church. His father being appointed *Vicedomino* of Ferrara, he followed him thither, and assumed all the splendour of a court; wrote his *Asolani*, treating of love in a rural and philosophical view, and considered as a perfect model of style and composition. He quitted his family for the court of Urbino, where he wrote his *Rime*, and various Latin compositions. He went thence to Rome, and was appointed, at the age of 43, secretary to Pope Leo X. who being "excessively addicted to pleasurable and luxurious gratifications, the court of Rome, naturally falling in with the haunts of its chief, is represented, during his pontificate, as the seat of voluptuousness. The moral conduct of Bembo appears at this time to have been most exceptionable. He formed a connexion with a beautiful female, who was considered at once in the character of his mistress and his nurse; and three sons and a daughter were the fruits of this amour." (p. 134.) "The golden age of Leo was divested of its innocency, as well as of its simplicity." (p. 140.) "The Letters which Bembo wrote in the Latin language, in the name of Leo X. are arranged in 12 books, with the rest of his Epistles. During his residence at Rome, he formed a collection of antiquities: and in his Museum are reckoned two beautiful and highly-embellished MSS. of Virgil and Terence, supposed to have survived the ravages of time upwards of 1000 years; and the autograph of Petrarch's Italian poems, used by Aldus, in his edition 1501. He retired, for health, to Padua, where he wrote his "Prose," or an essay in the Italian language, and continued there after the death of Leo, during the reigns of Hadrian VI. and Clement VII. In 1529, he was employed to write the history of Venice, in 12 books; and we are told, he professedly chose the style of Cæsar, for his model. Paul III. (not Leo X. as mistaken by Mr. Roscoe) conferred on him the rank of Cardinal, 1539. He died 1547, aged 76, of a bruise received on his side, in passing through a small postern, which brought on a slow fever. A statue was erected to him at Padua, by his friend Ottavio.

Fracastorius was born at Verona, 1484; studied at Padua; superintended an academy at Friuli; and followed the profession of physic, which he greatly improved, and practised gratuitously. The astronomical, critical, and philosophical treatises of Fracastorius, are enlivened with occasional poems. He passed great part of his time in his villa, 15 miles from Verona, where he died of an apoplexy, at dinner, 1553. Perhaps the productions of no modern poet have been more commended by the learned than his. But his high poetical reputation is principally founded on his *Syphilis*. He ascribes the disease to an impure atmosphere; and points out the remedy in a fountain.

Flaminius was born at Imola, about 1498; a respectable poet, and distinguished himself as a writer, both in verse and prose; a correspondent of both the preceding writers; and, though inclined to the doctrine of Luther, the associate and guest of cardinal Pole. Afflicted with an almost continual disorder of the stomach, he died, at Rome, 1550, aged 57.

The *Amalthei*: three brothers; *Hieronymus*, *John Baptista*, and *Cornelius*, born at Oderzo, in the Venetian territories, flourished in the early part of the 16th century as poets, and distinguished themselves as men of learning. The first practised physic, and died 1574, aged 68; the second was secretary to the cardinal at the council of Trent, and died at Rome, aged 47; the third left a few Latin Poems, and died in the prime of life.

59. *The History of* Guildford, *the County-town of Surry; containing its ancient and present State, Civil and Ecclesiastical, collected from public Records, and other Authorities; with*

with some Account of the Country three Miles round that Town.

THIS anonymous compilation is not without its merit; giving a particular account of this considerable town, and its environs.

60. *A Sermon preached at the Octagon Chapel, Bath, on Sunday, April 26, 1801; on returning Thanks for His Majesty's Recovery from a dangerous Sickness. By the Rev.* John Gardiner, *DD. Rector of* Brailsford, *and Vicar of* Shirley, *in the County of* Derby.

WE have already reviewed some pulpit and other productions of Dr. G. (vols. LXIII. p. 922; LXIV. p. 1116; LXVI. p. 677; LXVIII. p. 513.) In the present, the text of which is Psalm lxxiii. 17, 18, he very properly improves the consideration of the events which have befallen a Sovereign, who 'reigns less over the persons than the hearts of his subjects,' and is more their father than their ruler."

61. *The* Boa Constructor; *an Illustration from the Natural of what has appeared in the Political World; suggested in Consequence of a Recollection of Events, which was provoked by a late French semi-official Publication in the* Moniteur; *concluding with some Considerations respecting Negociation. By the Author of the* Theory of Chess.

"IN the following candidate for attention, some of my long periods and parentheses may, perhaps, be thought intricate; but I have aimed at freedom and simplicity. P. Pratt." "The word equilibrium, which appeared unwarily in a late compofition in the *Moniteur* of 21 June, 1801, was one of the most unfortunate words for the interest of the French, which could have been introduced; "leading the mind to a retrospective view of the unhinging of Europe," by the Republic, in a way entirely to "destroy the balance of interest, which formerly subsisted, and which the politician, who is solicitous for such a repose to the belligerent, as shall not be slightly interrupted, and for the independence of those States, which have not yet been conquered, must be anxious to re-establish."—"I shall pursue a little farther this parallel between a subject of future inquiry, and a subject of national history; or rather, leave the reader to pursue it, while animating, that breaking of bones, and sucking of marrow, is a similar thing to demolishing fortifications, and levying contributions; and that licking the skin and besmearing it with saliva, in imitation of the antient style, when orators knew no affectation, metaphorically represents the peaceful from the insincere professions of friendship." The design of this Tract, under a singular title, is to warn Britain how she relaxes, placed as she is on the vantage ground of justice, and to convince her that "a retention of the colonial conquests made from France, and the powers which have subserved to her, is necessary to counterbalance, and will but imperfectly remedy, the danger accruing to the independence of Europe, from the enormous requisitions of the Republic." (p. 12.)

62. *The Influence attributed to* Philosophers, Freemasons, *and to the* Illuminati, *on the Revolution of* France, *by* J. J. Mounier; *translated from the MS and Corrections, under the Inspection of the Author. By* J. Walker, *A M. late of St.* John's *College,* Cambridge.

THE translator dates *his* preface from *Dresden*, in vindication of the British Constitution, and the liberty enjoyed by all who have the happiness to live under it. He says, Barruel's book is represented in Germany as having made great impression in England; whereas, had any respectable man among the literati of that country taken up the pen, and shewn how much he had abused their confidence, the dispute would soon have been ended; but, when the English found nothing but injurious reflections against Barruel and themselves, their government and constitution, and its conduct in the war, and an almost general defence of the French, it was natural to suppose these men the wicked or interested partizans of the Revolution. Very few of the German literati have true notions of liberty, or of the nature and spirit of the British Constitution; and they misrepresented both it and Mr. Pitt. On the contrary, Robison's "Proofs of a Conspiracy," is a very different work. The author is evidently a friend of rational liberty, a man of learning, and a philosopher; yet he has been most unaccountably treated and abused, both at home and abroad. M. Mounier is universally known in Europe; and his talents, virtues, and moderation, universally acknowledged. In the turbulent scenes of the Revolution, few men who have taken an active part retire from public notice with unsullied purity; but if ever there

was

was a man who could challenge this honour to himself, I believe it to be him; and if there exists a man capable of giving an impartial and candid history of the dreadful convulsions of his country, it is he. In the beginning of the Revolution, he took a very active part; and though his exertions, first to render his country free, and thus to preserve it from falling into anarchy, were unsuccessful, all impartial men have mentioned his labours with their fullest approbation. His conduct has been much misrepresented; but his numerous works are the best answer and amplest proof of his integrity and care, and of the justice and impartiality of his principles. It can scarcely now be doubted, that had the King, and all those members of the assembly who were really well disposed, had the vigour to follow his advice and example, which they fully approved, France would have soon been delivered from the influence of those sanguinary monsters, whose triumph has been so fatal to that country, and to Europe." (p. xii-xviii.) M. Mounier's object is, to shew, that the Revolution, and all the crimes which it has produced, are not to be attributed to modern Philosophers, Freemasons, and the Illuminati. True Philosophers have conferred many benefits and improvements on France, but not completely so. The fall of the antient government was preceded by a slow and gradual diminution of the authority of the monarch. The higher courts of justice were become the rivals of the throne, after having been the instruments of its power; they had succeeded in forming themselves into independent bodies, in reserving to themselves the choice of their members, as well as the investigation of the charges brought against them. The edicts published by the prince did not become laws but by their approbation. They obeyed these laws only so far as they thought proper. They made laws without waiting for the King's approbation. They punished such of his agents as refused to acknowledge their supremacy. They could, without danger, violate all the forms which protected innocence, when they were deciding for their own interest, against persons who exposed themselves to their hatred, by contesting the legitimacy of their powers. They had acquired general popularity by resisting the new taxes; and the royal authority had in proportion lost its popularity under Louis XIV. by the bad management of the revenues, by the oppressive taxes, and scandalous morals of the princes, and the greatest part of his courtiers. He resolved to put an end to the power of the courts of justice; but it was in order to save a guilty person, and the public opinion was in their favour. Louis XVI. yielding to the intreaties of those about him, was so imprudent as to re-establish them. With the purest intentions, he had no firmness in the execution of his plans. The virtuous Turget was sacrificed to the clamours of parliaments and privileged individuals. Necker, who wished the legislature might no longer have to compound with 13 parliaments, and laboured to restore œconomy, was deprived of his situation, notwithstanding the general esteem which he enjoyed. The Assembly of the Notables, composed as the best manner to reduce the interest of the crown, was hostile, and by no means concealed its disaffection. Calonne was dismissed, and Brienne succeeded; but could not force them to sanction new taxes. The States General were called; but they were about to become dispensers of the whole public revenues, and consequently masters of the main springs of authority. The whole nation demanded that they should be periodical, and share the legislative authority with the King, and that the minister should be responsible. If the Prince had conducted himself with firmness and prudence, the monarchy might have escaped destruction; but ministers undertook to restore the King to unlimited power; and they and the clergy, nobility, metropolis, and majority of the towns, and even a great number of the country, declare against them. The French had for a long time been lovers of liberty, without an exact knowledge of it. As a proof that the Revolution was not the result of a conspiracy, nobody in France thought, in 1787, of the means of changing the government; nor did the committee, in the house of baron Holbach, meet with such views; nor the œconomists, who placed a single tax on land; nor the friends of the blacks; nor those who extolled the principles of the British Constitution; nor Rousseau, who considered the English as slaves; and even the illustrious Montesquieu, have been considered as conspirators. Voltaire cannot be thought a friend to liberty.

liberty. Irreligion is not allowed to be a cauſe of the Revolution. But one cauſe is ſaid to be the rage of genealogies, and the great number of falſe certificates of nobility that were purchaſed; and nobody was preſented to the king but ſuch as could give proofs of nobility from the year 1400: and theſe new regulations were extended to the army and clergy. "At this laſt period of aſſembling the States General, 1789, the ſituation of the finances giving them more authority than they have ever exerciſed, and the progreſs of ſcience and induſtry affording to the commons the means of rivalling the nobility, by not granting them a double repreſentation, and by making them deliberate ſeparately, the ſame misfortune would have occurred from which the union of the orders has not been able to deliver France, and from which, perhaps, it might have ſecured it had it not been for other cauſes." (p. 80.)

"The king's miniſters did not calculate the conſequences of the *double* repreſentation, nor foreſee that it would bring about the forced coalition of the clergy and nobility. They took no meaſures to direct the votes of the electors, to agree beforehand with the moſt enlightened deputies, to keep out or to gain over ſuch as were dangerous. They allowed all the deputies to arrive at Verſailles, and opened the States General before the forms of their deliberations had been determined on, though they were informed that the one party had ſolemnly engaged to count the votes by number, and the other by order: they did not even ſeem to ſuſpect the volcanos which were burning round them. The too great number of deputies, the too great publicity of the diſcuſſions, were not the fault of the king's miniſters in particular. What man, in the midſt of the political troubles of France, and of the numberleſs difficulties which every day preſented themſelves, could have flattered himſelf he was infallible? I do not mean entirely to exculpate M. Necker: I am convinced he was at the bottom of his heart inclined to place the monarch at the head of the popular party, which would have been the only means of ſafety both for the prince and the proprietors of every claſs, which would have inſured the friends of liberty the means of obtaining it, and have rallied them all in favour of the royal authority againſt the partizans of anarchy; but he probably ſaw too many obſtacles notwithſtanding the king's goodneſs of heart, who was deceived by falſe reports, and was too indeciſive in his reſolutions. He then abandoned the National Aſſembly to the ſhocks of its contending elements. He had too much confidence in his own talents, credit, and popularity, an ephemeral advantage which he hoped to maintain, and conſidered as the certain means of calming every ſtorm. When the troubles increaſed, he knew no other means but that of appealing to the conſcience of the demagogues, on which he vainly endeavoured to excite remorſe; he always adviſed yielding to them in the moment of danger." (pp. 86, 87.)

"The want of plan, of which the whole council of Louis XVI. might be accuſed, is one of the principal cauſes of the misfortunes of France, and that of which the leaſt is ſaid. By a variety of contradictory meaſures the royal authority was loſt. By flattering the hopes of every party, by favouring and abandoning them by turns, the adminiſtration rendered vain all the efforts of thoſe who wiſhed to ſerve, and encouraged thoſe who wiſhed their ruin." (p. 89.) The conſequences of this weakneſs, and the exceſſes of an armed mob, are well repreſented. "Let thoſe, who may ſtill wiſh in different ſtates of Europe for ſudden and violent changes in their inſtitutions, well conſider that, in the midſt of luxury, corruption, and egotiſm, nothing can preſerve them from the evils France has ſuffered." (p. 107.) "We have ſeen among the partizans of abſolute monarchy perſons formerly known for their attachment to the opinions of the moſt celebrated philoſophers of the age, as we have found in the number of the moſt factious, perſons who till that time had appeared zealous for the eſtabliſhed religion and ſubmiſſion to the authority of the monarch. But it may be ſaid in general of thoſe who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by a love of liberty, feigned or ſincere, that their errors or their crimes have been, as might be expected, in the inverſe ratio of their knowledge. What ſort of philoſophers were Robeſpierre, Petion, and ſome other fanatics, who from the firſt days of the National Aſſembly incited the people to every exceſs, and ſtood forth the defenders of robbery and of murder? What ſort of philoſophers were thoſe tyrants united in a committee, and delivering

livering over every day to their executioners a great number of innocent victims, destroying all means of education, sending indiscriminately to the scaffold old men, women, and children, sparing neither talents nor learning, youth nor beauty? Will it be said, that in this fierce delirium they exaggerated certain errors of some modern philosophers? Yes, as the authors of the massacre of St. Bartholomew exaggerated the errors of some theologians. But what ought we to conclude from hence, unless that the most dreadful calamities which can befal a people in a political revolution is to see power usurped by wretches without experience, and void of any principles of morality and religion, who appropriate to themselves in the different systems, as venomous reptiles in the juice of vegetables, whatever can be turned into poison." (pp. 111, 112.)

Whatever M. Mounier collects in vindication of *philosophers* from having had any share in the French revolution, he cannot conceal the true character of the *Jacobins*, a set of men who, in 1790, "wished to prepare France for great changes, formed in the metropolis a society in order to deliberate on public affairs, and assembled in a convent of religious persons denominated *Jacobins*. This name was conferred on them by derision: they gloried in it; and this denomination was extended to all the societies of the same kind established in the provinces. They were composed of enthusiasts, a great number of ignorant persons easily misled, and of many covetous and cruel men, who disguised their ambition under the appearance of an ardent zeal for the general happiness. The members of these societies corrupted and bribed the populace of the cities, whom it was so easy to render ferocious. Become the chiefs of a numerous troop of brigands, they struck all the citizens with terror, and subjugated the legislative assembly. They caused those to be put to death without pity who opposed their opinions, those whose riches they wished to seize, those who disapproved of their fury, those even who refused to approve of them, their own associates, in order to punish them for having stopped in the career of their crimes from lassitude or remorse, or in order to diminish the number of their rivals. In the eyes of these tyrants all the qualities which command respect, all the advantages which procure influence, become motives of proscription, merely because the persons who possessed them did not belong to their sect, and might one day obtain the affections of the people." (p. 120.) Yet M. Mounier distinguishes *Jacobinism* from *democracy*.

He proceeds in a second part to vindicate Freemasons from the charge of being accessary to the Revolution. All that he says about the origin of Freemasonry serves but to set it in a more *ridiculous* light: but this will never prove that a sect, where mystery and secrecy are indispensible requisites, may not be perverted to the worst of purposes; nor will it be easy to vindicate empirics of various nations from a charge of gross violation of decency. We shall leave his readers to reconcile his assertion, p. 139, that "it is, more especially in the present century, that quacks or fools, shunning the light of science, and maintaining that they alone enjoy it, have sheltered themselves in the shades of Freemasonry, in order to deceive some dupes and ignorant persons by their impostures and their lies," with his persuasion, p. 149, "that secret societies are dangerous," and with the tenets specified by him as professed in various lodges; or that the Duke of Orleans was at the head of one merely from their fondness of seeing at their head a man of illustrious rank notwithstanding their pretended zeal for equality. M. Mounier, however, is at some pains to vindicate from the charge of being revolutionary Freemasons Bailli, Barneve, Desprémenil, l'Abbé Maury, and himself; and declares solemnly, that "he has never been either Freemason or Martinist; it is enough for him to obey the laws, and to acknowledge the superiors which they give him. He has by no means any intention of increasing the number of those to whose will he should be bound to conform. He is fond of enjoying all the independence which the public order can guarantee to individuals; and he will not expose it to the fancies of a grand master, of a *superintending brother*, or of a *terrible brother*. He detests oaths which are not indispensible, and every thing which restrains without necessity the liberty of speaking as he thinks." (p. 108.) But does all this amount to conviction that the name of Freemason may not have been, or was not, abused to no shadow of purpose? or can it be said that the *Illuminati* did

not

not so abuse it? M. Mounier himself does not disavow this (pp. 175, 176); and does his account of them authorize a supposition that *they* were not a dangerous society? "When its members had attained the rank of *Epopt*, they were told, what Rousseau has maintained, that the distinction of property has been the source of the greatest misfortunes, that it has multiplied the necessities of men, and rendered them feeble and dependent. It was said that savages are the most enlightened and the freest of human beings. Civil society, the authority of all governments, and attachment to one's country, were considered as the fatal result of our factitious wants, and of our love of riches. The life of the antient patriarchs was represented as worthy of being the object of all our regrets, and the future restoration of this sort of life the end of all our exertions. With this extravagant doctrine they united a hope which was not less so: they flattered themselves that they should be able without violence to destroy all the barriers which divide mankind, and to cause princes and nations to disappear. The means by which it was intended to restore the Golden age were doubtless the best chosen if the Golden age were possible. They wished to teach men to conquer their passions; to render them benevolent, patient, indulgent; to free them from all wants which nature does not give; to instruct them, not in useless sciences, but in that of their duty. Instruction and the general security, it was said, will render them capable of living *without princes and without magistrates*. The power of governments was compared with that of a father, which ends with the age of reason of his children. It was necessary to render themselves terrible to the wicked as soon as they should be numerous: *but they ought to avoid all violent commotions, and precipitate nothing: perhaps thousands of years might be necessary in order to attain their object.* Enough, however, would have been done were the pupils prepared for posterity in rendering them more and more perfect by a pure morality, such as Christ had taught. The founders of the Illuminati, in their degeneracy of *Epopt*, made a sport of religious opinions; they imitated the sacerdotal ceremonies, and pretended to believe that their system was only Christianity purified. It is said there were still two superior degrees, those of the *Magi* and of *Men Kings*, whose system it has been impossible to discover. Abbé Barruel supposes that in those degrees Atheism was taught; but such an accusation ought never to be brought forward without the most evident proofs." (pp. 182, 183). From such deep and artful systems every bad principle may be fairly presumed. The state of the Illuminati is allowed to have been a compleat inquisitorial bondage; every member a spy upon another; cyphers and secret writing, receipts of *aqua tophana*, and for procuring abortion, and for taking off impressions of seals, were found among the papers seized in Bavaria. With these proofs, did there "exist no right to punish the Illuminati on account of their opinions?" (p. 190.) And is it not enough that M. Mounier acknowledges that "Weishaupt ought to have considered, that if government had not the right to disturb the liberty of private opinion, they who form assemblies, and take upon them to teach any doctrine, have no right to withdraw themselves from the inspection of the magistrates?" (p. 192.) —"By what right did he and his confidants wish to force a people to follow blindly their decisions? By what right did they pretend to seize on all employments; to concentrate the power in the hands of a party, whose existence even was unknown to the greatest part of their fellow citizens; and thus to ravish from the public opinion its influence, and from the depositories of the sovereign authority the liberty of their choice? If a people cannot be instructed but by such means, let them rather remain in ignorance than be exposed to the ambition or to the caprices of intriguers. Exertions ought certainly to be made to instruct the people in useful knowledge, but it is perhaps better that prejudices should retard the progress of knowledge; than that it should be in the power of the learned to make the people adopt without restraint all the reveries produced by the desire of acquiring a name." (p. 195.) Enough is said in the following pages of the Morality of Weishaupt, Roullieau, and Bardlet, to hold up their systems to detestation. Falsehood is so much their profession, that they are not to be believed when they speak truth; and those who could disguise the names of *men* could under like disguise conceal the names of *towns*.

63. Ser-

63. *Sermons on interesting Subjects.* By David Rivers.

WE presume these are the Sermons announced to be published by subscription, vol. LXIX. p. 601. If they have answered the author's expectation, we rejoice with him that he found near 200 friends to take off his hands eight sermons at 7s. The subjects are: 1, Public Worship, Psalm xxvi. 8; 2, Divine Goodness vindicated, in the Affliction of the Righteous, and Prosperity of the Wicked, Psalm lxxiii. 13, 14; 3, the Gospel a Law of Liberty, James i. 25*; 4, due Regulation of the Passion of Grief, Eccl. iii. 4; 5, the Benefits arising from Industry, and the pernicious Effects of Idleness, Prov. xii. 27; 6, the pacific tendency of the Gospel, Luke ix. 56; 7, on the last Judgment, 1 Cor. xv. 52; 8, on the Atonement of Christ, Dan. ix. 24: all but the last preached at Highgate Church, and are inscribed to the Princess of Wales. Mr. R. is preparing for the press, in six octavo volumes, "Select Discourses by the most celebrated French Divines, translated from the French, with biographical Notes."

64. *Memoirs of the Life of the Rev.* William Grimshaw, *B. A. Minister of* Haworth, *in the West Riding of the County of* York; *with occasional Reflections, by* John Newton, *Rector of* St. Mary Woolnoth; *in Six Letters to the Rev.* Henry Foster, *Minister of* Long Acre *Chapel.*

MR. G. was a clergyman of unbounded zeal, unwearied in his labours, and in preaching "instant in season and out of season." In his two circuits of alternate preaching he preached in what he called his *idle* week 12 or 14 sermons, in his *working* or *busy* week 24 or 30. No wonder his neighbours called him a Methodist, or that the stories here told of him entitle him to the character of the ape of Whitfield and Wesley. From some of his actions we should be tempted to pronounce him a wag or arch fellow: but we cannot look on his glorious vision from the third heaven as any thing more than the effect of excessive fatigue and fasting in a September day.

65. *Practical Oeconomy; or, a Proposal for enabling the Poor to provide for themselves; with Remarks on the Establishment of Soup-Houses, and an Investigation of the real Cause of the present extravagant Consumption of fine Wheaten Bread by the People of this Country. By a Physician.*

NOW we have got *peace*, we shall have every thing. But though the enraptured multitude, in their first transports, may inscribe *peace and plenty* on their walls and gates; we are very much afraid they may find *monopoly* as hard an enemy as Bonaparte himself. The writer concurs with us in his opinion of the disadvantages which have attended the soup-establishments, the good intentions of the subscribers to which cannot be doubted, but the success of them in bettering the condition of the poor may be called in question. The time lost in procuring the soup must be on an average estimated at three hours. A chair-woman*, one of the most laborious and worst-paid occupations in the town, for whom the author had last year procured a soup-ticket, came after a few days to return it, observing, that she lost more by waste of time than the soup was worth to her. But this is not the only grievance in our opinion, as we well know the price of offal meat has been raised above the purchase of the middling classes, who are also above the relief of soup-houses. The Doctor charges the consumption of fine bread to the use of tea. The advantage of using their farinaceous food boiled instead of baked might easily be shewn by the rich to their poor neighbours; and if it were practicable to afford in towns or villages the proper quantity of milk (which we very much fear the abolition of small farms, and the rage for inclosing every yard of waste land, will cruelly lessen), there cannot be a doubt that the poor would recover their ancient taste, and feed on a more wholesome and a cheaper diet. Grain and milk boiled together form the cheapest

* This sermon was printed by itself in 1798, see vol. LXVIII. p. 590; where may be found some particulars of his works. See also LXX. 758. Mr. R. told some home truths of his former associates, deserted, and was deserted by them; and we fear has not benefited by the change. See his "Observations on the political Conduct of the Dissenters."

* We have always considered *char* women (to Dryden, Swift, and Johnson, spell the word) as better provided for than real labourers in the metropolis. Servants, whose work they alleviate, are sure to supply them with plenty of *broken victuals*; and their employment is by no means uncertain or partial. EDIT.

nourishment

nourishment that can be given by the same quantity of those substitutes. Plain directions to the poor to dress their food so as to make it palatable and nourishing would be highly beneficial.

66. *The divine Origin of Prophecy illustrated and defended, in a Course of Sermons preached before the University of* Oxford, *in the Year* 1801, *at the Lecture founded by* John Bampton, *M.A. canon of* Salisbury. *By the Rev.* George Richards, *M.A Vicar of* Bampton, *and Rector of* Lillingstone Level, Oxfordshire, *and late Fellow of* Oriel *College.*

IN the first sermon, infidelity is shewn to have been "adopted as a powerful instrument of ambition. It has fallaciously been proposed to the people of all nations, as one of the principal means by which they may arrive at an ideal state of liberty, which is really impracticable, and of happiness, which is really unattainable; and in its later stages it has received a temporary addition of authority and importance from the splendour of success, and the sword of the civil magistrate." (p. 3.) A preternatural evidence in proof of divine revelation not only may be reasonably expected, but appears to be indispensably requisite. To that evidence, by the developement of the secrets of futurity, which Omnipotence alone could foresee, the reader's attention is solicited in the following discourses. "When changes of equally high importance are passing dreadfully before our view, we are roused to more energetic conceptions of the revolutions of former times. The wonderful scenes which have of late been presented to the view of the Christian world are particularly favourable to the enforcement of the arguments from prophecy; and seem to render it more peculiarly incumbent upon us to place it in that high rank among the evidences of Christianity, which from its impressive nature it is justly entitled to, but from which for a considerable length of time it appears to have been undeservedly degraded." (p. 11.) The Apostles employed the argument from prophecy against the erroneous hopes of the Jews, who were the depositaries of the prophetic writings; and the first apologists urged it against the Pagan oracles. At the Reformation it was applied against the monstrous doctrines of the Church of Rome, and carried to such an unwarrantable excess as to furnish our adversaries with an answer, by representing our religion as depending even for its existence on the sole support of prophecy. Bp. Sherlock supposed that the predictions of the Old Testament were *chiefly* intended to support the faith and religion of the old world, forgetting that the testimony of Jesus was the spirit, end, and scope, of prophecy; and Dr. Paley seems not to have given a sufficiently high rank to this evidence of Christianity. "We may justly contend that it would be difficult to shew in what respect a series of prophecies, all of which are acknowledged to be accomplished, is inferior in its effects on our mind to a series of miracles, all of which are acknowledged to have been performed." (p. 19.) We must first arrive at a firm conviction of the reality of a preternatural foreknowledge in the prophets. (p. 22.) "The superficial observer too often entangles himself with perplexities in consequence of minute research into the inferior parts of the subject, before he has discovered the fundamental principle on which the certainty of the evidence depends." (p. 23.) "The obscurity and unintelligible nature of some parts of some prophecies cannot weaken the force of those which may be clearly understood." (p. 23.) We must not discredit prophecy by the means used in its delivery. We must not deny the reality of an omnipotent agency because we approve not the manner in which it has been exhibited. All inferior objections are rendered nugatory and ineffectual by a clear and decisive proof, that, as far as the peculiar circumstances of the dispensation required, the events foretold have all actually concurred, and that the prophecies and their predictions were distinguished by numerous peculiarities, which bore the visible marks of a preternatural and overruling influence. The sceptical writers of the present age prejudiced the minds of their readers against the proofs of revealed religion, by fraudulent endeavours to establish, through metaphysical subtleties, fallacious general principles, subversive of all particular testimony. The investigation of the respective evidences has been carefully avoided, while strenuous though ineffectual attempts have been made to prove the uselessness of a revelation, the

the univerſal produce of impoſture, the fallible nature of human teſtimony, the abſolute invalidity even of the ſtrongeſt force of evidence, the influence of our own perſonal inexperience of ſupernatural effects, together with the improbability, and even impoſſibility, either of a miraculous action, or of a knowledge of futurity *." (p. 29.)

Mr. R. does not in the preſent diſcuſſion include the predictions more particularly delivered in aid of the divine admonition in Judea, which received an almoſt immediate completion, but confines himſelf to that acceptation of prophecy which implies a knowledge of futurity exceeding the reach of any created underſtanding. (p. 33—35.) He directs to the diſcovery of the moſt ſtriking characters by which prophecy is diſtinguiſhed: the coincidence, which it is morally impoſſible that either chance or human ability could ſo invariably produce, between the predictions which were uttered and the events in which they were fulfilled, though in ſome inſtances the reality of their divine origin does not perhaps become actually more certain, yet it is rendered, by a knowledge of theſe diſtinguiſhing marks, more ſtriking and more forcible in producing conviction in the mind. (p. 38.) Mr. R. endeavours to prove, that the events foretold were frequently *remote*, were deſcribed with *minuteneſs*, were ſometimes novel, and were very *numerous* (Serm. II.); that, in the age of the reſpective prophets by whom they were predicted, they muſt have appeared often *improbable*, and ſometimes the exact reverſe of what might have been reaſonably *expected* (Serm. III. IV.); that, in numerous inſtances, the ſubjects of the predictions were peculiarly *unfavourable* to the *worldly views* of the prophets, and the contrary to thoſe which it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe *impoſtors* would have choſen (Serm. V.); that there is a *propriety* and *conſiſtency* in all the parts of prophecy, conſtituting *one great and harmonious ſcheme*, which it ſeems morally impoſſible that the prophets could have imparted to it if they had not been really inſpired; that the general *conduct* of the prophets is *inexplicable* upon *human principles* (Serm. VII.), and can only be ſatisfactorily accounted for by an acknowledgement of their inſpiration; and, laſtly, from the *means* which they employed and the *end* which they purſued, from the circumſtances attending the *origin* and *termination* of ſacred prophecy, and from the *preſent ſituation* of a conſiderable portion of mankind, affording a *ſenſible demonſtration* of the preſcience of the antient prophets, a ſtrong preſumption may be derived in favour of their pretenſions to a divine revelation." (p. 39—41.) Mr. R. profeſſes not to urge the force of evidence from prophecy as a teſtimony of the Chriſtian religion. To detect the fallacy of the objections of infidels to ſacred prophecy at large, and to ſhew the certainty of a miraculous preſcience in the prophets, is the ſole object which it will be his endeavour to attain. (p. 41.)

In the ſecond diſcourſe, the preacher dwells on the extent and minuteneſs of antient inſpired prophets.

In the third diſcourſe, theſe arguments are applied to Egypt, Nineveh, Babylon, Rome pagan and papal.

In the fourth, to the diſperſion of the Jews.

In Sermon V. is ſhewn how unfavourable the predictions were to the deſigns of impoſtors.

In Sermon VI. the conſiſtency and propriety of the prophetic writings are diſcuſſed.

Sermon VII. ſhews that the general conduct of the prophets is inexplicable on human principles.

In Sermon VIII. and laſt are inveſtigated the particular parts of this miraculous communication between the great Creator and his humble creatures by the agency of inſpired miniſters in its opening and final cloſe, worthy of the high and holy character implicated in ſuch conſideration. "The nature of a prophecy, in the peculiar circumſtances now under conſideration, is directly oppoſite to that of a miracle. Time, which diminiſhes the almoſt irreſiſtible efficacy of the one, gives additional ſtrength and authority to the other. A prediction, at the moment in which it is delivered, receives credit in proportion to the faith of the believer: but the event in which a prediction is completed is calculated to impel conviction on all thoſe who can aſcertain its reality by perſonal obſervation, and can compare it with the previous deſcription of the prophet." (p. 332.) We are ſorry to ſee, among proofs of the exiſtence of the *Rechabites*, a re-

* See Voltaire's Philoſophy of Hiſtory, art. *Oracles*.

a reference to Samuel Brett, who gave an account of the pretended Jewiſh council in the plains of Ageda, ſo properly omitted in the ſecond edition of Butler's Horæ Hebraicæ. (p. 330.) Perhaps they are better accounted for in our vol. LXIII. p. 498. "A ſtriking proof of the truth of prophecy will be found in the interior provinces of Africa, the inhabitants of that quarter of the globe ſuffering at this day under the heavy curſe denounced againſt their antient progenitor, and exhibiting the preciſe appearance of ſervitude which is deſcribed in the writings of Moſes, Gen. lx. 25, 26, 27. The inhabitants of the Northern coaſts of Africa, in which a ſpirit of civilization has in ſome degree prevailed, ſtill remain in that ſtate of foreign ſubjection to which they were originally condemned by the prophets, while all the barbarous people of that extenſive quarter of the globe, from the ſhores of the Mediterranean to the extreme promontories which project into the Southern Ocean, preſent to the eye an awful picture of human nature in its baſeſt and moſt degraded ſtate." (p. 331.) The riſe and progreſs of the Mahometan apoſtacy is another proof; and its decline may be diſcerned amidſt the violent convulſions which now agitate the kingdoms of Europe. "The preſcience of ſuch numerous and important characters of the preſent ſtate of mankind is at once ſtriking and unparalleled. The facts by which it is illuſtrated and confirmed, being placed within our perſonal obſervation, are ſubmitted to the evidence of our own ſenſes. They are indeed of the nature of a miracle, and are admirably adapted to produce the ſame unalterable conviction of the interference of a ſupernatural power as would immediately reſult from a viſible ſuſpenſion of the regular order of the univerſe." (p. 339.) "There is not a ſubject in theology more capable of imparting pleaſure in the proſecution than that which we have been invited to purſue in the courſe of theſe lectures. It carries us back into paſt ages, and intereſts us in the moſt important tranſactions which are recorded in the hiſtory of the human race. By the abſolute certainty which it affords of the interpoſition of the Supreme Being in the affairs of the world, it is calculated to fill the mind with aſtoniſhment and a kind of ſacred delight. And when, in addition to theſe powerful conſiderations, we reflect that it is one of the moſt effectual means of bringing the creature to a more perfect knowledge of the Creator, and ſtrengthening the confidence of mankind in divine revelation, we need not heſitate to pronounce it the moſt intereſting and moſt momentous which can occupy the attention of a being endued like man with reaſon, and formed for immortal life." (p. 343.)

67. *An Enquiry concerning the Influence of Tithes upon Agriculture, whether in the Hands of the Clergy or the Laity. Together with ſome Thoughts reſpecting their Commutation. To which are added, Remarks upon the Animadverſions of Mr.* Arthur Young *and his Correſpondents, relative to the Subject of Tithes, as well as thoſe of the County Agricultural Surveyors employed under the Direction of the Board of Agriculture. By the Reverend* John Howlett, *Vicar of* Great Dunmow, Eſſex.

THE nation at large are much indebted to this writer for his attention to agriculture and population, and the effects of encloſure, poor-rates, and tithes, on both. We cannot enter at large into his preſent arguments, but muſt refer our readers to his pamphlet, either as a fair apology for tithes, or a defence of them againſt the ſecretary and ſurveyors of a Board ſanctioned by many of our biſhops.

68. *An Eſſay tending to ſhew that the Prophecies now accompliſhing are an Evidence of the Truth of the Chriſtian Religion. Publiſhed in Purſuance of the Will of the late Rev. Mr.* John Halſe, *of* Elworth, Cheſhire, *as having gained the Annual Prize in* 1801, *inſtituted by him in the Univerſity of* Cambridge. *By* John Bird Sumner, *Undergraduate Fellow of* King's College.

"CHRISTIAN knowledge is no leſs widely extenſive in its influence and operations than Chriſtian piety." "There is a religious as well as a political uſe of hiſtory; the former not leſs indiſpenſable to the reflecting Chriſtian, than the latter has ever been conſidered to the ſtateſman and philoſopher; and on this head in particular it muſt be allowed that our knowledge is as far encreaſed above the ſtandard of former ages, by the completions of prophecies, as our morals have been, by the promulgation of the Goſpel. Hiſtory, in a political view, declares the neceſſity, and points out the means, of human exertion; but religious hiſtory informs us, that all human exertion is ſubſervient

vient to the will of God, and only acts under the direction of his wisdom." (p. 2.) Some prophecies glide on with the lapse of time towards their fulfillment, as the unsettled and warlike life of the Arabs, the servile and dependant state of Egypt, and the present dispersion of the Jews: and, may we not add, the slavery of the descendants of Ham and Canaan? Particular epochs are distinguished by the accomplishment of some remarkable prediction, such as the Babylonish captivity, of our Saviour's appearance, and of the destruction of Jerusalem. The changes which have taken place during the last twenty years, both in the moral and political world, strongly predispose us to enquire whether the age in which we live is not marked by the interposition of Providence, and performing a peculiar part assigned to it.

"If then it appears that prophecy *in general* was intended to evidence the truth of the Christian religion, and that there are *particular* prophecies now actually receiving their fulfillment in the world, the conclusion will naturally follow, that these prophecies are an evidence of the truth of the Christian religion." (p. 5.) "How must our ideas of the divine wisdom be exalted by reflecting that as the opposers of Christianity in its first progress have, by their writings, furnished us in this age with testimonies of the antiquity and authenticity of the Gospel, so those very men, who either in former times, by the establishment of a false religion, or in the present, by a contempt of all religion, without appearing to cast a shadow over its lustre, do, on the contrary, afford new light, and evidence of its truth, by accomplishing the prophecy in which their apostacy is foretold." (p. 7)

"Let us stop a moment to consider the immediate subject of that more particular communication of the divine councils, emphatically called "the Revelation." It discloses to us the rise and progress, the struggles and conflicts, the success and final triumph of the Christian Church*. We see it encompassed with difficulties and danger, labouring to resist the oppressors of its infancy, the Roman emperors, and at length rising victorious over the weak efforts of persecutors, and lifted to the imperial throne. The next enemy springs from its own bosom; and, as the papal apostacy is probably the severest trial destined to chastise our church, it is more frequently enforced, and explicitly declared, than any other prophecy. But at last, when *Babylon the great is fallen, is fallen, and is become the habitation of devils*, the triumph of the true religion, and the reward of those who *endured to the end* is magnificently described, to whom *there shall be no more death, neither sorrowing nor crying*. The only event recorded by St. John, which is not immediately connected with Christianity, is the establishment of Mahometanism, and the Turkish power; but as this was the most successful scheme, though at the same time the most adverse in its spirit and doctrine, that has opposed Christianity since its first promulgation, we cannot be surprised at its finding a place among revelations expressly intended to foretel the fate of that religion. For the mercy of God, not contented with offering to man a recovery from his fallen state, has even deigned to satisfy his incredulity, by supporting the church in its trials and afflictions with a continued proof of providential care." (p. 8.)

"The miracles which our Saviour wrought, and the prophecies which declared his coming, were the two testimonies to which HE himself appealed when his divinity was called in question." (p. 10.) "Taking it as an established principle, that prophecy in general was intended to evidence the truth of the Christian religion, I hasten to the enquiry, what are the particular prophecies now accomplishing in the world. And, passing over those which are only receiving their fulfilment during this in common with other ages, I confine myself to those prophecies which concern the two events by which the present period will be distinguished to the end of time, the deplorable contempt of all religion and authority which has taken root in France, and been disseminated, there is reason to fear, through many of the most civilized nations of the world, and the precipitate decline, and still sinking state, of the papal power. As the fall of these events was greatly accelerated, if not wholly occasioned, by the former,

* Consistently with this design, the temporal affairs of Rome, and Rome alone, are introduced, as that city was the head first of Christian, and after of Antichristian power."

mer, the order is naturally suggested to us in which they are to be considered." (pp. 11, 12.) The apostacy of a great and flourishing Christian nation did not happen without the prescience, nor consequently without the permission, of a superintending power, being long ago revealed to St. Paul, and by him declared to Christians of succeeding ages, as forming a necessary part of the divine purpose; though the apostacy of the Roman church was only alluded to by him, but fully declared by St. John in his Revelation. The apostacy of France was foretold by St. Paul *, by the peculiar tenets agreeing with the several parts of that apostacy; 1. a rejection of the Christian faith; 2 a rejection of all established moral principles; and 3. a natural spirit of fierce pride and rapacious violence; which Mr. Sumner shews to exist in the French revolution. A denial of a Saviour, and a future state and resurrection, leading to a denial of God, to disobedience to parents, want of natural affection, and a deprecation of the honourable state of marriage, and, a last consequence of infidelity, the production of a ferocious spirit.

"It would be an easy, though it might now seem an invidious, task, to revive the recollection of those states which have struggled in vain and bled for independence; of the decreased population; the prosperity destroyed; the accumulated weight of misery, which, 'when the last account between heaven and earth is to be made,' will bear witness against the rapacious violence of the French Revolution." (p. 24.)

"The prophecy of the vials is from its conciseness so ambiguous, and has received such a variety of interpretations, that I hesitate to rest an argument upon it. But it has been generally agreed, to refer the fourth vial which is *poured out upon the Sun* to France; the Sun being the emblem of that country in her monarchial state. It is well known, that the year 1794 was fixed by Fleming* for the expiration of this vial to be attended with the dissolution of the French monarchy; and let the nations of Europe, I might almost say of the inhabited world, bear witness, whether *power was at that time given to* France *to scorch men with power*; and let the general state of religion and morals upon the Continent bear testimony, whether the nations *scorched with this great heat have blasphemed the name of God, and repented not to give him glory.* We may at least conclude from hence, that to suppose the present period a subject of prophecy is not a new and undigested opinion; and it is also remarkable, that St. John agrees with St. Paul in predicting violence and infidelity as its peculiar characteristic. In addition to this corroborating prophecy, we may derive presumptive evidence of the time alluded to by St. Paul, from the awful words which introduce his subject: *This know, that in the last days perilous times shall come.* To what event this expression of *the last days* bears relation, it is not for me to determine. It is sufficient to remark, that we are now approaching very near to that period, when, according to a very early tradition of Jews and Christians, and even of Heathens, great changes and revolutions are expected both in the natural and moral world; and *there remains*, according to the words of the Apostle, *a Sabbatism*, or holy rest, *to the people of God.* If therefore, from the correspondence of these collected proofs, the present age may reasonably be presumed to be that last age intended by St. Paul; and, if the present age has almost literally verified his prophecy, descriptive of *unholy, incontinent, high-minded* men, there seems to be sufficient grounds of probability for dating the account of his prophecy at the æra of the French Revolution. As the causes of that great event were gradual in their operation, and, like the combustible materials of the natural world, lay long concealed in the bowels of the earth, before the time appointed for their ex-

* 2 Tim. iii. I have been surprised not to find this prophecy *particularly* applied to the present time. St. Paul's MAN *of sin*, and St. John's *beast with two horns*, having been so applied by Mr. Jones and Mr. Kett; but I cannot help agreeing with Mr. Zouch, that the received interpretation of these prophecies (especially of the *man of sin*), referring them to the papal power, and two monastic orders, is liable to fewer objections."

* Though I am convinced that Fleming expected the power of France to decline with her monarchy, the coincidence of the date which he drew from the comparison of other prophecies is remarkable. His "Apocalyptical Key" was first published in 1701.

plosion;

plosion; so the effects of it ended not in the momentary convulsion of the surrounding kingdom, but have still continued to require vigilance and watchfulness, though with declining violence and vigour. *They shall proceed no farther*, says the Apostle, *for their following shall be manifest unto all men.*" 'Infidelity is an evil of short duration. It is in no shape formed for perpetuity. Sudden in its rise, and impetuous in its progress, it resembles a mountain torrent, which is loud, filthy, and desolating, but, being fed by no perennial spring, is soon drained off, and disappears*.' 'The decline, indeed, of those errors which advanced slowly to the vigour of their maturity, must be proportionably gradual, but still the decline is already visible. 'The present condition of the French Republic no longer exhibits those appalling scenes of internal commotion, devastation, and death, which were displayed at the early period of the Revolution †.' The existence of God is no longer openly and with unblushing front denied; his worship is no more forbidden; and, although the principles of philosophic morality have not yet yielded up their influence, we may justly hope to see that new-raised phantom fall by its internal weakness, and drop its undeserved honours at the feet of Christianity." (p. 26—30.)

Mr. S. next proceeds to consider, how far the present declining state of Papacy is an accomplishment of the prophecy concerning *the Beast with seven heads and ten horns* of the Revelations, and *the Antichrist* or *Man of Sin* of St. Paul. The marks are clearly ascertained to apply to the Church of Rome. It remains to be considered, who are her latest immediate enemies. Bp. Newton published a remarkable conjecture about thirty years ago, which we have seen as remarkably verified by the event. "Since the Kings of France, says he, have contributed greatly to the advancement of Popery, it is not impossible nor improbable that they may some time or other also be the principal authors of its destruction." (vol. I. p. 704, 4to edit.) As this learned Commentator was supported in his remarks by the words of Revelation, so he has been justified in it by the course of History. Never since its first exaltation, not even by the success of Luther and the Reformers, has the throne, and authority, and dominion, of the Pope received a shock more violent than it has suffered within the last ten years by the defection and hostility of France; an event so fatal to its power, that some late writers have been led to date here the epoch of its total ruin.—Though the Pope is permitted again to wear the robes and hold the sceptre of his predecessors, and even again established on the throne of Rome, he is not restored to his authority, or only in his spiritual, but not in his temporal, empire over France, which, as we before said, had fulfilled the words of prophecy, and thrown the ministers of this degraded religion upon the world *naked and desolate*, but has also *eaten their flesh*, and consumed their riches. Nothing could be devised more effectually to undermine the power of the Pope, than the very decree which has nominally reestablished it; which, by confiscating the benefices of his bishops and clergy, has spread internal dissentions among those, who in the present times of danger could only exist at all by mutually supporting each other; and has compelled the very men, who formerly held up their spiritual head as infallible and supreme, now openly to abjure and oppose his authority *. "Nor have the principal doctrines of the Romish Church remained firm and unimpaired during the subversion of its power. The superstitious ceremonies and unauthorized restraints, which form the essential character of this religion, and occasion the dreadful vices and corruptions which have prevailed in it, laid the first foundation stone of infidelity: it was against these that the first charge was founded of that open, as well as intestine, attack, which ended in the temporary extinction of all religion in France. The doctrine, no less absurd than impious, of the Pope's infallibility, though it has not been formally disavowed, is scarcely now supported even by his real adherents. Universal supremacy can no longer be asserted of him, who, so far from possessing external dominion, owes the enjoyment of his own kingdom to the favour and

* Mr. Hall's Sermon.

† Mr. Zouch's Preface.

* "I allude to those who have refused to comply with the Pope's Concordat in making a voluntary surrender of their fees".

cession

ceſſion of a foreign power. It is true, indeed, that the enthuſiaſtic zeal and ardour, with which the human mind as it were mechanically riſes againſt oppreſſive perſecution, and which for obvious reaſons operates moſt forcibly in matters of religion, this internal power, and in many, no doubt, a conſcientious though miſtaken preference, ſtill preſerves among the votaries of the Romiſh Church a ſtrong and unſhaken attachment to their native faith; but, I think, whoever conſiders the ſituation of its own hereditary kingdoms, and of its moſt powerful foreign allies, the weakneſs of the Pope, the alienation of Italy, the philoſophy of Germany, and the infidelity of France, will no longer deny the cauſe of Papacy is a declining cauſe: and that, particularly during the laſt ten years, it has turned with rapid ſtrides towards its diſſolution." (p. 38—40.)

The fifth vial, poured out on the kingdom of the beaſt, made *his kingdom full of darkneſs*, i. e. diminiſhed his power, and by a gradual fall bring on its deſtruction, moſt probably by fire, of which its territory is full.

"Although it has been a matter of doubt, whether a literal or figurative interpretation ſhould be given to Revel. xviii. 8, it muſt be owned, that the laſt refuge of metaphor is ſcarcely left to our apprehenſions." (p. 41.)

"It is indeed a melancholy reflection, that the generation, which is now riſing np to manhood in France, will only know by hiſtory and tradition the genial effects of religion upon ſociety; and will neither poſſeſs a motive, nor enjoy a reward, for the performance of moral duties; whoſe infancy has ſucked the poiſon of infidelity; and whoſe tender years have been nurtured in immorality. The uſual courſe, however, of Providence leads us to expect, that good will in ſome meaſure ariſe from evil; and France may atone eventually for the miſchiefs ſhe has occaſioned, by accelerating the progreſs of our pure and reformed Church. Popery is indeed again acknowledged the religion of the majority of the French; but it is accompanied, as it never was before, by univerſal toleration; and we may at leaſt hope, that the removal of prejudices conſequent upon the diſperſion of the riches of that country, the abolition of the lucrative church offices, and the altered temper of the people, may all unite their efforts towards weakening the Romiſh power." (p. 44.)

"I have thus examined the particular prophecies which appear to be now accompliſhing, in the eſtabliſhed principles of the French Revolution, and the viſibly-declining ſtate of the Papal power; and this application of faithfulneſs to their meaning will afford a new evidence to the truth of the Chriſtian religion; for what ſtronger evidence can be given of a divine revelation than the ſpirit of prophecy, which, as it can only be imparted by HIM who has a foreknowledge of the events of all times, ſo is it only imparted to thoſe who have eſpecial commiſſion to proclaim His divine will? 'It appears almoſt impoſſible that any ſhould duly conſider theſe prophecies, and, if he is an infidel, not be converted, or, if he is a believer, not be confirmed in the faith *.' Surely, if any additional proof of mercy can be diſplayed in a ſyſtem ſo abundant in mercy as that of redemption, it is ſeen in the providence of God, requiring not a teſtimony of faith too ſevere for human weakneſs; but, when he ordered that oppoſition ſhould ariſe againſt his religion, ordered it likewiſe to convey a ſtronger confirmation of its truth. To ſee the purity of the doctrines he profeſſes ſo long violated, and ſo fatally perverted by the Romiſh Church, might perhaps alarm the fears, and even for a moment excite the doubts, of a Chriſtian; but, when he is conducted by the clue of prophecy through all the labyrinths of enormity, the darkneſs vaniſhes before him, and he willingly ſurrenders his own miſtaken reaſon to the authority of Eternal Wiſdom. Again, when he witneſſes ſucceſs attending counſels which commenced with the defiance of God, and proceeded to the injury and outrage of mankind, yet at the ſame time perceives that this apoſtacy aroſe not unforeſeen by the divine Providence, the Chriſtian becomes more than ever aſſured of the weakneſs of his own ſhort-ſighted powers, and feels a freſh conviction of the neceſſity of an implicit faith in God's providence, reflecting indeed with awe, and cheriſhing the reflection, that every ſucceſſive accompliſhment of prophecy brings us nearer to that final period where all our foreknowledge ceaſes,

* Newton, Diſſert. 21.

being

being which *neither eye has seen, nor ear heard, neither has it entered into the heart of man to conceive.*" (pp. 47–49.)

69. *A Sermon preached at* Northampton, June 11, 1800, *at the Triennial Visitation of the Right Rev. Father in God,* Spencer, *Lord Bishop of the Diocese of* Peterborough. *By* Thomas Sikes, *M.A. Vicar of* Guilsborough.

THE text, Acts xx. 29, 30, is illustrated by the melancholy view of "the aged Church, torn between Infidelity on the one hand and Enthusiasm on the other, reminding us of her blessed founder, that Jesus Christ himself was crucified between two thieves." Atheism and Enthusiasm are alike emissaries of Satan; but to the latter enemy the Church is at this time much exposed. "When by the absurd rant and licentious conduct of fanatics sacred things are made ridiculous, they are not far from being totally rejected, as the spiteful mockery of the soldiers was the prelude to our Lord's death." The spirit of independence which has got into the Church, as before into the State, is here pourtrayed, and its objections answered; and the Clergy of the Establishment exhorted to lose no opportunity of enforcing obedience to the authority wherewith Christ hath invested his Church.

70. *A Walk through* Southampton. *By Sir* Henry C. Englefield, *Bart. F.R.S. and F.A.S.*

A CURIOUS and well-drawn description of the antiquities, principally in architecture and sculpture, of Southampton in their various periods; illustrated with six plates, drawn and etched by the author.

71. *A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of* St. Paul, London, Thursday, June 12, 1800, *being the Time of the yearly Meeting of the Children educated in the Charity Schools in and about the Cities of* London *and* Westminster. *By the Right Rev.* John *Lord Bishop of* Chichester. *Published by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.*

FROM 1 Cor. x. 31, the Bishop inculcates the great duty of Christian benevolence, more particularly towards the infant children of the poor.

72. *Specimens of Literary Resemblance in the Works of* Pope, Gray, *and other celebrated Writers; with critical Observations. In a Series of Letters* [*to the Rev.* Peter Foster, *Rector of* Hedenham, Norfolk]. *By the Rev.* Samuel Berdmore, *late Master of the* Charterhouse *School.*

THESE letters were formerly published in the European Magazine, and a few more on the same subject are now added. To *literary resemblance* there is no bounds, particularly if we take it for granted, that such as occur to the *reader* must necessarily have occurred to the *writer*. The first here mentioned is happily illustrated; but it is not to be wondered at that Mr. Pope, who re-published the "Poemata Italorum," should catch some allusion thence.

Fell thirst and famine scowl, in Gray, bears a very faint resemblance to Virgil's *Fluviorum maxima juxta Acuebat.*

We may say the English rises above the Latin bard; as Dr. Berdmore observes, it was Mr. Gray's way, whenever he imitated to surpass. (p. 102.)

Horace's *fortuna rapax—stridore acuto* is happily illustrated by the soaring eagle snatching with great noise the cap off Lucumo's head, emblematical of his advancement.

In another Letter Bishop Hurd is compared with P. Catrou, as if the former had actually intended an abstract of the other in a small instance. The rest are occupied in a critique on the bishop and his friend, the late bishop of Gloucester, whose mysterious comment on the sixth book of the Æneid is again brought on the carpet. That Pope exceeded his original, Homer, in verbosity and adscitious phraseology has been frequently observed, though perhaps not in the case of Iris here adduced.

Letter X. (printed in our vol. LXIII. p. 621) treats of the egotism and self-consequence of all the antient poets—except the modest Pacuvius. That even Homer was not exempt from it is obliquely hinted in the concluding lines of Iliad IV. where he takes merit in describing a well-fought battle.

Much as we lament the sudden decease of the learned and benevolent author* so soon after this publication, we cannot but think he has left us in these hard times a dear legacy.

73. *Narrative founded on a Series of Events which took Place in the Island of* St. Mar-

* Dr. B. died of a bloody-flux, in consequence of a cold caught at the Charterhouse anniversary dinner, Jan. 20, 1801.

con. *By* James Gomm, *Eſq. Lieutenant, and Commander of the* Tickler *Gun-Veſſel.*

MR. G. and the lieutenants of two other gun-veſſels were ſuperſeded in their reſpective commands, in conſequence of their conduct on occaſion of ſome mutinous behaviour among the ſeamen, July, 1795, in that iſland, on the coaſt of France, which has been ſuch a diſtinguiſhed ſcene of Britiſh gallantry and ſucceſs. Mr. G. expected approbation inſtead of accuſation of his conduct. It does not become us to rejudge the caſe.

74. *The Influence of the Female Character upon Society conſidered, more eſpecially with Reference to the preſent Criſis, in a Sermon preached in the Pariſh Church of* John, *at* Hackney, *on* Sunday, Nov. 22, 1801. *By the Rev.* Henry Handley Norris, *M.A.*

THE advice of St. Peter in his firſt Epiſtle, ii. 1, 2, 3, 4, is well improved to warn the preacher's fair countrywomen from that corruption which the abettors of Illuminiſm profeſs to intend for them, and under its influence to deprave the other ſex, with whom they have ſo much more weight in this than in any other country. He ſhews how much ornament Chriſtianity reflects on the female ſex, and how much it receives from *their* profeſſion of it. He enlarges on the details given by Profeſſor Robiſon, and the awful warning given in the ſenate by Mr. Windham; and glories in his obligations to both of them on this occaſion. The experience of facts in a neighbouring country fatally confirms this alarm in our own; and too much pains cannot be taken to place the conſequences in the moſt forcible point of view. Who can deny the preſent wretchedneſs of France? Thoſe who have hitherto viſited it have been grievouſly diſappointed in their expectations of plenty, peace, and ſecurity, all wanting to the interior of that deſolated, depopulated, depraved country, whoſe inhabitants have loſt all power of reflection in diſſipation, and of feeling in miſery. And can theſe things be too much and too often held up to the eyes of neighbours, too ready to be faſcinated by deluſive repreſentations, and by ſuggeſtions that our neighbours are our beſt friends and natural allies, when paſt hiſtory and later experience loudly proclaim the reverſe; and that we, who ſaved Europe from the ambition of Louis XIV. have with difficulty ſaved ourſelves from the ſame powers turned againſt us that were once united with us againſt him? If war was an unequal match, let us take care the witcheries of peace do not beguile us to our ruin.

75. *Chriſtian Views of Death, conſidered in a Sermon preached at* Biſhop's Hull, *near* Taunton, *on Occaſion of the Death of the Rev.* Peard Jillard, *who died* 21 Oct. *in the* 69*th Year of his Age. To which is added, the Addreſs at the Interment. By* Joſhua Toulmin, D D.

FROM Philipp. i. 21, Dr. T. ſhews the very difficult and more ſatisfactory and certain idea of death, as followed by a reſurrection to immortality, inculcated by Chriſt from that implied in the law of Moſes, and more gloomy one entertained by the heathens, whoſe wiſeſt men conſidered it as a complete diſſolution. Mr. Jillard's father was miniſter of a diſſenting congregation at Taviſtock, and died at Briſtol. His ſon officiated at Shepton Mallet 17 or 18 years, and 29 more at Biſhop's Hull, and bore an excellent character for candour, courteſy, ſuavity of manners, and gentlemanlike behaviour; and, "though there is cauſe to believe that he ſaw reaſon to adhere to thoſe ſentiments he had in former life adopted, on queſtions that have been lately much debated, his attachment to them was free from every thing that indicated an unfriendly or an unhandſome thought, on account of opinion, towards thoſe who differed from him."

76. *A Sermon delivered at the Annual Meeting of the* Bedford *Union*, May 6, 1801. *By* Andrew Fuller. *Publiſhed by Requeſt.*

WE have had occaſion more than once to ſpeak of Mr. F. as a friend to the doctrine of Chriſtianity. The religious aſſociation which he here addreſſes, though not himſelf a member of it, was formed at Bedford Oct. 31, 1797, under the title of "the Union of Chriſtians, and a ſermon preached on the occaſion by Mr. Greathead, of Newport Pagnel, publiſhed, with an introductory account of their plan and earlieſt proceedings, which, as it does not appear another ſubſequent annual ſermon has been publiſhed, is here repeated in abſtract." The miniſters thus aſſociated limit their united meaſures to the purpoſe of promoting the knowledge,

ledge, and the practical effect, of those important doctrines in which they heartily agree. Such are, the proper Deity of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, with the necessity of atonement for sin by the sacrifice of Christ, and of holiness in heart and life, through the operation of the Holy Ghost, for the salvation of man. "They have been hitherto favoured with the approbation of pious and benevolent persons of every denomination in their own neighbourhood; and in more distant situations some profligate sinners have been reclaimed, and, especially among the poor, an increasing attention to the knowledge and practice of the Gospel have been exerted." The text is Numb. xiv. 8; and from it the preacher is led to inquire into the views of his brethren, and how far they may be agreeable to God.

77. *A Letter respectfully addressed to the Right Reverend Father in God* Henry Reginald, *by divine Permission, Lord Bishop of* Exeter; *containing, a Vindication of Truth, an Exposure of Detraction, and an earnest Appeal to his Lordship as a constituted Guardian of the Church, for the Preservation of her Peace, Dignity, and Prosperity, by one of her humble but most affectionate Friends.*

WE have formerly (vol. LXX. 240) suggested, that Mr. Polwhele had other business to attend to besides accusing Dr. Hawker of conduct inconsistent with his duty as a minister of the Church of England. This anonymous writer, who signs himself S. T. T. takes up the retort in warmer language, and spares not his diocesan himself, whom he would fain convert to — *Methodism.*

77. *Hints designed to promote Beneficence, Temperance, and Medical Science. By* John Coakley Lettsom, *M. and L.L.D. &c. Three Volumes*, 8vo.

WITH an active mind, ardent in the pursuit of whatever may tend to the benefit of the whole human race; and with a heart impregnated by the warmth of the Torrid Zone, which gave him birth; this benevolent disciple of Æsculapius thus pours forth his unvarnished, unpremeditated exordium:

"Few persons," he remarks, "who have early appeared as Authors, live to mature age, without a wish to have written less, or never to have appeared before the publick. Perhaps some, who read the following Hints, may conclude that this sentiment is suggested by the Author's individual experience. He makes no plea in favour of what he has done; but he has the satisfaction of reflecting that he never printed a sentence to which he is ashamed of subscribing his name; because the motive will, at least to his own mind, support his conduct.

"Several of the subsequent Essays have been already printed, and some of them at an early period of his life. At the present moment he might express himself differently; but, whether it is, that we recall our juvenile exercises with the enjoyment of retrospective pleasure, or that we feel a satisfaction in marking the progress of experience; he acknowledges that he cherishes a predilection for these efforts, excited as they may have been by imagination, rather than chastened by judgment."

"Having been induced to describe some of those Institutions with which I am more immediately connected, and with the utility of which I am most intimately acquainted; I was led to reflect with singular pleasure upon the enlarged views and philanthropy of the respective founders, and excited a wish to prefix to each of the Institutions, a *Silhouette*, or engraved head, of the distinguished characters themselves; more particularly as I had the honour of claiming a share in their friendships. After pleading the happiness I should derive from their gratifying my wish with their *Silhouettes* (for, although I do not possess the enthusiasm of a Lavater, I entertain a fondness for such representations), they had the condescension to oblige me, and I will venture to add, the publick also, by complying with my request; for, no benevolent individual can view this assemblage of philanthropy, without experiencing the most pleasing reflections, and feeling the heart humanized with the tender energies of wishing to go and do so likewise.

"Some important Institutions have not found a place in these volumes; as, the Magdalen, Asylum, Foundling Hospital, the Marine Society, &c. &c. But this omission would rather promote than preclude the prosecution of these subjects, on an enlarged plan, at a future period, should public approbation encourage it. I have, indeed, collected materials for a fourth volume, particularly in the department of Medical Science: but a reluctance to increase the expence of the reader induced me to withhold its publication, as I have ever felt a difficulty in this point of view, with respect to my own performances; not deeming them myself so worthy of public patronage, as they would appear to have acquired, from the demand they have experienced of two, three, and even more editions. One consideration, the moderate price, may have in some degree counterbalanced

balanced their defects; for no pecuniary advantages were ever derived from literary performances, by J. C. LETTSOM."

Of so miscellaneous a Work it may be sufficient to analyse the Contents.

I. "Hints respecting the immediate effects of Poverty.—The distresses of the Poor, in the years 1794, 1795.—The society for bettering the condition, and increasing the comforts, of the Poor.—The society for the discharge and relief of persons imprisoned for small debts.—Female character, and a repository for female industry.—The prevention and cure of infectious fevers, and the establishment of houses of recovery."

II. "Hints respecting a Samaritan society.—Crimes and Punishments.—Wills and testaments.—A female benefit club, and ring-in charity.—A Village Society.—The support and education of the deaf and dumb children of the Poor.—The employment of the blind.—The monument erected to John Howard in St. Paul's Cathedral.—For establishing a society for promoting useful literature.—To masters and mistresses, respecting female servants.—Religious persecution.—Humane societies, for the recovery of drowned persons."

III. "Hints respecting the cow-pock.—Addressed to card parties.—The establishment of schools for extending education to the poor.—The Philanthropic Society.—Designed to promote the establishment of a Dispensary for extending medical relief to the Poor at their own habitations.—The Bite of a mad dog, or rabid animal.—For establishing a Sea-bathing Infirmary at Margate, for the Poor of London.—For the establishment of a Medical Society in London.—A substitute for wheat bread."

All these objects, it will readily be perceived, are highly deserving of attention; and on some of them we may hereafter enlarge. Among those more especially to be distinguished are, Dr. Lettsom's very handsome and judicious eloge on Dr. Jenner, for "the greatest discovery in antient or modern history"—his Hints respecting the female character, "deduced from examples in real life, where he has taken some pains to restore the diamond of female innocence to its genuine lustre and value;"—and his golden instructions "to masters and mistresses respecting female servants."

As the idea of *Silhouettes*, we believe, is entirely new, at least in this country, a list of them is here subjoined:

Dr. Lettsom; Count Rumford; Patrick Colquhoun, esq.; Thomas Bernard, esq.; James Neild, esq.; William Blizard, esq.; Rev. H. C. Mason; James Ware, esq.; John Nichols, esq.; Rev. David Williams; Thomas Dale, M.D.; William Hawes, M.D.; Thomas Cogan, M.D.; Anthony Fothergill, M.D.; Edward Jenner, M.D.; William Woodville, M.D.; George Pearson, M.D.; Robert Raikes, esq.; Nathanael Hulme, D.D.; and John Fothergill, M.D.—Good engravings are also given of Dr. James Syms; Dr. John Haygarth; and Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse; Howard's Monument, &c. &c.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Collection of the French Historians, begun by the Benedictine Dom. Bouquet, has already reached to the period of the Crusades, in 13 volumes, folio; the 14th, now printing by the National Institute, under the care of other members of the Congregation of St. Maur, will contain the account given of that expedition in the Oriental writers. Dom. Berthereau, assisted by an Arab then at Paris, who received a pension from the Institute to instruct him in the Eastern language, died almost suddenly, 1792, in the midst of his labours. His papers have been committed to Sylvestre de Sacy, and consist of extracts from the Arabian writers relative to the Crusade, some original texts prepared for the press after collation with a variety of MSS. and the addition of a Latin translation and notes, which the Committee recommend to be forthwith published.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

At the particular request of a respectable Religious Society, p. 298; we forbear from enlarging on their late Debates.

E. is surprized to hear, p. 334. of Dr. Manton's *conforming*; when it is well known he lived and died one of the heads of the Non-conformists, and that the living of Covent-garden was given him by William earl of Bedford, 1660. Though he was appointed one of his Majesty's chaplains at the Restoration, he would not read, nor suffer the Litany to be read, in his parish, and quitted it on St. Bartholomew's day, 1662. See Newcourt, vol. I. p. 707

P. 329, col. a, l. 25, r. "56 millions."

The Dress of the CALCUTTA Militia Cavalry, and a List of the Corps, in our next; with the DUKE'S VANT, &c. &c.

We are particularly obliged to E. J. for the Portrait of EDWARD IV. which is engraving, and shall appear as soon as possible; and shall be glad to be favoured with the OTHER PORTRAITS.—SALTWOOD CASTLE, &c. are also with the Engraver.

For

For the Anniversary of the Literary Fund, 1802.

Written and recited

BY SAMUEL BIRCH, esq.

BY Nature taught, Society began
To link in mutual compact man to man. [throng'd,
In earliest time the festive board was
It sweeten'd toil, and many a joy prolong'd;
The rude repast, with fruit and herbage crown'd,
Simplicity prepar'd on sylvan ground.
When Science dawn'd, and Harmony conspir'd,
To wake the passions as the Bard was fir'd;
The Minstrel's ballad, and the choral glee,
The pointed jest—the ready repartee,
Increas'd the banquet's fascinating pow'r,
And with new graces charm'd the social hour. [cloy;
But Reason felt such pleasures soon would
The heart was not partaker of the joy:
And still the restless monitor complain'd,
The illusion vanish'd, when the cup was drain'd.

At length a Stranger-Nymph in secret came,
Divinely bright—BENEVOLENCE her name;
Mirth stood aloof, abash'd, but not dismay'd,
To gaze with wonder at the immortal Maid.
Her charge was with melodious meekness giv'n, [Heav'n.
Her eye, all radiance, beam'd the smile of
"Henceforth," she said, "your Patroness and Guide,
I o'er your pleasures will unseen preside;
No more to self-love be your joys confin'd,
Your future luxury shall bless mankind;
By me inspir'd, the gen'rous grape shall know
A magic power untasted yet below."
One heav'nly tear she dropp'd within the bowl, soul.
And new sensations sprung from soul to
The blushing beverage own'd the gift divine,
A ruby now, it sparkles in the wine.
The unperishable gem still gives a zest,
Warms while it cheers, exalts, yet melts the breast.
I see, I see the rapture it imparts,
I read her triumph o'er your yielding hearts;
The genial Spring's fair promise I survey,
The graceful emblem of an April day:
Whose Sun, while showers distil, serenely cheers;
So Pity's eye is loveliest through her tears.
And oh! if ever Worth absorb'd in Woe
Could claim that warmth, or cause that tear to flow: [dart,
'Tis when the culture'd genius barbs the
A brilliant fancy—with a broken heart.
On Want's pale cheek, when Merit's bloom refin'd,
Betrays the fatal hectic of the mind.

Whate'er or good or happiness we call,
The power of intellect supplies it all.
Whether we contemplate a nation's weal,
The bliss of others or our own we feel:
To Science all we owe—her sacred store
Makes others wealthy, though herself be poor.

Who first contriv'd the bold expanding sail,
To shift and baffle the capricious gale;
Now like some timid nymph in maiden pride, [glide;
Conceal her charms, and coyly seem to
Now in full beauty, and voluptuous ease,
Swell her white bosom to the kinder breeze?
Who gave the mariner the law to keep
His faithful reckoning on the stormy deep?
Along the pathless wave his course to trace,
Uncheck'd by darkness—uncontroul'd by space?
Not he, for whom the bark returning pours
O'erflowing treasures on fair Britain's shores.
We blush to find, perhaps, that he recedes,
Obscure, forgotten, in an hermit's weeds:
For modest Science oft is doom'd to crave,
Unpity'd by the very pomp she gave.
Tho' humbly born, how many souls are found, [bound!
Whose active genius springs o'er every
And is it fin fair Learning's heights to climb? lime—
Yet Truth must own that 'tis a sin sub-
And he who starves—compensates for the crime!

When, by the magic of the Historian's pen,
Ages long past act o'er their scenes again,
Alternate passions kindling as they tell
What empires flourish'd, and what kingdoms fell:
How Power has dignified a villain's crimes,
How Virtue triumph'd in the worst of times: [worlds,
Where Rule despis'd, led on from bad to
And headstrong Freedom prov'd a People's curse.—

When the rapt Bard, sublime on Fancy's wing, [strung;
To loftiest numbers strikes the sounding
Takes the soul captive, as he soars along,
With splendid force and Majesty of Song——

Or the wan Muse, in willow garland bound, [wound;
Pours the soft anguish of some tender
Makes the grove vocal with his fond despair, [fire,
Clings to his wrongs, yet loves the perjur'd
Such blameless strains, to Youth and Virtue dear,
Refine the sigh, and consecrate the tear:
Sighs—that no loose unworthy passion know,
Tears—that from rectitude alone can flow.

Or when Devotion labours to reclaim
Misguided Nature from the paths of shame;
Feasts

Fearleſs to chide: yet faithful to impart,
Immortal comfort to the ſinking heart.——
When theſe, or ſuch as theſe, tranſport the mind,
Illume, inſtruct, ameliorate mankind;
Who can deny, though little he may ſpare,
That theſe are objects worthy of his care?
And oh! by every moment, when you prov'd
The beſt ſociety in Books you lov'd:
When Wit's effulgence, or when Learning's toil, [ſmile;
Has ſooth'd one care—rais'd one approving
By the ſoul's rapture, when your earlier days
Bedew'd with ſympathy the Poet's bays:
By the corrective force of Satire's line,
The Sage's moral, and by Truth divine,
By all that ſtrengthen'd Reaſon, Vice repell'd,
By ev'ry hope confirm'd, or paſſion quell'd:
By the bleſs'd ſhades of thoſe neglected men,
Who ſunk the famiſh'd Martyrs of the Pen:
Whoſe daily toils not daily bread could give,
Whoſe fame alone could by their writings live;
And, by that future hour's ſublime reward,
Which all ſhall know, who others woes have ſhar'd: [truſt,
Compleat the charge committed to your
And be to Genius and to Learning juſt!

ADDRESS

To the Society for Eſtabliſhing a Literary Fund, *April* 1, 1802.

By EDMUND L. SWIFT, Eſq.

THE Muſe—let Candour ſmile upon the lay!— day:—
Hail's with exulting voice this welcome
This day, with Man's ſublimeſt pleaſure grac'd, [taſte;—
Sanction'd by Genius, Science, Wit, and
Yet not from theſe alone its feſtal hour,
Thus honour'd, proudly claims attractive pow'r; [thee,
Much to their charm it owes, but moſt to
Heaven's fav'rite virtue, godlike Charity!—

Hail, holy Charity!—hail, ſeraph maid,
In robes of amaranthine light array'd!—
I will not woo thee from the realms above,
For HERE thou art, to grace the FEAST of Love. [nign;—
Here ſparkles in each eye thy beam be-
Here in each boſom glows thy hallow'd ſhrine; [riſe;—
Here ſound thy triumphs;—*here* thine altars
And *here* each hand performs thy willing ſacrifice.—

Oh! 'tis not all the ſwelling luſt of Pride,
Wealth's dazzling glare, Ambition's giant ſtride,
"The boaſt of Heraldry," the pomp of War, [car,
The monarch's ſceptre, or the conqueror's
Like Charity's ſoft influence, can impart
The joy that vibrates in the conſcious heart!—
Behold, where, ſhrinking from the gazer's eye,
The Man of Miſery retires *to die!*—
Entomb'd, perhaps, in yon dark priſon walls,
The ſport of vulgar inſolence he falls:—
Quench'd in a loathſome cell, expires the ray,
That pour'd on man the intellectual day.—
Oh, ſad pre-eminence of letter'd Woe!—
What bitter tears from mourning Science flow!—
More keenly, as more ſenſitive his heart,
The Child of Genius feels the woe-ſhot dart.— [claim'd—
How muſt his ſacred ſorrows be pro-
How eas'd?—to dig too weak, to beg aſham'd.—
Say, at ſome public corner ſhall he ſtand?—
Court general pity with an outſtretch'd hand?— woe;—
Ah no!—not his the voice of vulgar
From him no tears to move and ſue, can flow;
From him no ſighs of tutor'd anguiſh break;—
His witneſs trembles on his faded cheek.—
Ye honour'd Band!—ye Delegates of Heaven!— [given;
To whom at once the will and power are
Who ſeek the virtuous deed, but ſhun its fame;— [ſhame;—
Who drooping genius raiſe, but ſpare his
Whoſe handmaid pious Charity appears,
And dips her plume divine in human tears;—
You build no palaces of vain parade,
The founder's boaſt, but not the wretch's aid;—
Not yours the pride, proud of itſelf alone,
That characters in gold the Parian ſtone;
You ſound no trumpet, to proclaim aloud,
"This day we give!"—and catch the gazing crowd;
But yours the taſte to ſave the living Bard,
Not deck his tomb with poſthumous reward:— [glow
Still be it yours!—ſtill may your boſoms
With thoſe pure joys THE GOOD alone can know; [day
Through many a year may this returning
Shine on your meeting with its brighteſt ray;—
Still may the Circle feel an honeſt Pride,
Where Talent, Worth, and SOMERSET preſide!— [lov'd,
Still be your bounty bleſt, your labours
To man propitious, and by Heaven approv'd!

I. *Written under a Drawing of a Cottage at* BREAMORE, *in* HANTS: *inſcribed to an Infant Son on the Day of his Birth.*

WITHIN the ſhelter of the lowly cot,
To Virtue, and to rural comforts live!

Theſe

These thou shalt find, if Heav'n so bless thy lot, [give.
More than the wealth of India has to
But should thy fortune, at some future day,
Call thee far hence to distant lands to roam,
Still may that pow'r, attendant on thy way,
Ere life's best joys are fled, conduct thee home,
To this lov'd vale, or other scenes as fair,
In tranquil ease thine active years to close;
To breathe the purest sweets of ev'ning air,
And with the parting day in peace repose!

Breamore, Jan. 25, 1787. W. B.

II. BY THE SAME.

Address'd to his Son, at the age of Fifteen Years, the Day before he was to embark for the East Indies, on visiting the Father's native Place, and at the Grave of his deceased Parents in the Parish Church of St. CLEMENT, *at* SANDWICH, *in* KENT.

ERE you embark upon the stormy sea,
And leave this Land for many a distant year,
Oh! let me once more hold you to my heart, [tear!
Draw the deep sigh, and shed the tender
All that remains of those who gave me life
Beneath this Holy Altar sleep in dust;
Who taught me to adore that sacred pow'r,
"In whom alone successive ages trust*."
Who, if you faithful serve, will bless your days [state:
Through all the changes of this varied
'Tis His to cloud our fortune's brightest beams,
His to dispel the gloom of adverse fate;
His to compose the agitated mind
When Nature's tend'rest ties are rent apart;
His to support in this distressful hour,
To sooth the sorrows of the wounded heart.
Go now, my son, pursue your destin'd way [cease;
His potent word shall bid the storm to
Amidst the raging billows He presides;
Ever confide in Him, and be at peace.

April 2, 1802. W. B.

* Psalm xc. i.

THE CROOKED SIXPENCE,

In imitation of

PHILLIP'S "*Splendid Shilling.*"

HAPPY the school-girl, who, exempt from cares
That cloud each future project, and elate
With present blessings, heedless of the morrow,
Boasts, in the corner of her pocket hid
In ribbon purse, or that yclept balloon,
Of red morocco, and with clasp of steel,
A crooked sixpence:—she with pleasure hears, [call
At evening's closing hour, the punctual
Of cake and tart-woman.—If here, indeed,
Within these gloomy walls where beauty buds,
Like blushing roses in the desert air,
A tart-woman admittance finds, nor fear'd,
As vent'rous knight disguis'd in mean attire,
If such her cruel fate, how doubly blest
To watch the happy moment, when, unbarr'd [sounds.
The massy gates grate harsh discordant
And steal, unseen and silently along,
To where the well-known shop inviting spreads
Its varied treasures —Here with eager eye
She views the sweet assemblage, doubtful which
To call her own, or where to fix her choice;
Whether the Macaroon more charms can boast
Propt on its silv'ry base, or Ratafia
Call'd Matrimony, as uniting in itself
The bitter with the sweet; or Custard rich
With luscious cream, and India's choicest spice [walls
Thickly o'erspread, whose high-indented
Look like a mural crown: on all she dwells
With rapture, and enjoys the quick repast.
While such her stol'n delight, how diff'rent far
My hapless fate, compell'd by adverse times
To try my aching grinders 'gainst the strength
Of dry and salted Cod; or else to dine
On hard-boil'd dumpling of coarse sifted meal, [fit
Nor this my sole complaint;—for while I
Beneath my humble roof, and court the Muse
(The Muse who smiles with pity on the poor,
And scorns the pride of riches), or indite
Epistles breathing forth a brother's love;
As thus intent I write, quick rushes in,
With grisly beard and filthy unkempt hair,
A, lounger—worst of theives, the thief of time, [drops
And this the worst of loungers. Down he
On the first vacant seat, and thence begins
His ceaseless senseless prattle—how of late
Wheat had advanc'd, what crops of peas he grew, [hop'd
How much his bullocks cost, and how he
A London market amply would repay:
Next he enlarges on his wondrous feats
Perform'd in early youth, what leaps he took
Before th' astonish'd field, and how he left
The proudest hunters lagging far behind.
Stunn'd by his thund'ring voice, I answer nought
But umph! and ah! and with averted eyes
Now ken the fire, and now direct my looks
To the unfinish'd paper.—Not a hint,
Alas, he takes, but scrapes his dirty shoes
Upon the polish'd fender, nor regards
The housewife's cleanly care. He cocks his hat

In careleſs ſtile, and launches out again
On prodigies perform'd; what miles he rode
(More to the credit of the beaſt than him)
Without a pauſe. Exhauſted I mean-while,
Ceaſe to attend, and give my thoughts full play.
At length each ſubject to the very dregs
Drawn out, wearied, or anxious to retail again
His vaſt atchievements at another's door,
He ſpits and clears his throat, and then re-ſeems
So paſs my morning hours—nor happier tires.
The howling mongrel, to whoſe tortur'd tail
Some wicked wit a caniſter has hung,
Or puff'd up bladder fill'd with rattling peas;
When firſt a friendly poſt, or pointed nail,
Or deeply piercing thorn, affords relief,
And frees him from the incumbrance. Quickly round
He turns his head, with ſharp erected ears
And looks of gratitude, but nought deſcries;
No cauſe of joy or torment; yet he barks
A note of extacy, rolls o'er and o'er,
And wonders greatly at this ſudden change.
Juſt ſo reliev'd, I quit my elbow chair
With ſudden ſpring, and pace my humble floor
With many a giant-ſtride: I ſeem to breathe
A purer air, and feel myſelf again
A free-born man, and monarch of a ſhed:
But when chill evening o'er the wearied world
Unfurls her duſky veil, bids labour ceaſe,
And whiſpers comfort to the poor man's heart;
Then, when 'midſt higher orders luſtres glare,
When Play-houſes and Operas abound
With all the charms that art and nature boaſt,
I ſtrive to huſband well my frugal fire
With gather'd chips and ſifted cinders heap'd.
Around my little family are plac'd,
With looks of joy, nor murmur when I cut
With ſparing hand from off the coarſe brown loaf, ſhare.
(Ah! now how dearly priz'd) th' allotted
Retir'd to reſt, (and ſlumbers ſoon o'ertake
The tranquil mind,) I then begin to feel
A new exiſtence: Fancy, wont to play
The flatt'rer's part, then quickly conjures up riſe.
A diff'rent ſcene of things—freſh honours
Inſtead of dead ſmall-beer I deeply drink,
Forgive, O Pye, the thought! thy gen'rous ſack;
I feel myſelf a Poet, and aſpire
E'en at thy envied crown. But when I thus
In agitation ſeize thy proffer'd boon,
Away the phantom flies, the thread is ſnapt,
I graſp at air, and find the whole a dream.
So (as thoſe tales record which, when a boy,
I read with ceaſeleſs rapture and delight)
Some ſimple maiden, in her frothing pail
Sees all her future greatneſs; ſkips with eaſe
O'er intervening years, to when ſhe hopes
Th' accumulated gain muſt ſurely bring
A Lady's title and a Lady's air:
Exulting at the thought, ſhe apes too ſoon
Each proud demeanor, and with ſcornful foot preſts riſe:
O'erthrows the ſource whence gilded proſ-
Aghaſt ſhe views the milky deluge ſpread
It's foaming tide around, and, dire miſchance!
Sees honours, titles, fortune, vaniſh all
In ſmoke, and irretrievable deſpair. M.

SONNET TO HEALTH.

By Dr. Perfect.

DEAR cherub of pleaſure, appear!
O come from your fir-crefted hill!
Your ſmiles can exiſtence endear,
My Cottage with harmony fill.

When heat bids me fly to the ſhade,
O viſit my verdant receſs;
Without thee, moſt ſoul-cheering maid,
Retirement's unable to bleſs.

When Winter determines the year,
The grave its gay mantle has loſt,
The ſeaſons all darkneſs and fear,
And Nature's impriſon'd in froſt;

Then, offspring of Pæon, thy comforts impart; heart.
Suppreſs Nature's ſigh, and enliven my

TO EMMA. *By the ſame.*

DOES the Silk-worm or Jeweller's aid
To my Emma's exterior extend?
Their beauties ſhall periſh and fade,
Aſham'd with my Emma's to blend.

Indebted to Nature alone,
Unaffectedly neat is the girl;
Her graces and ſmiles are her own;
And ſhe wants neither Satin nor Pearl.

An Epitaph in Sandbach *Church Yard, upon a* "Mrs. Alice Kitching, *who was born at* Nottingham, *June* 9, 1680, *and died at* Bradwall, *April* 18, 1718."

"RECEIVE a treaſure, earth, which far outvies reſt,
The richeſt ore and gems that in thee
Whilſt her fair ſoul is wing'd for Paradiſe,
And ſings triumphant hymns among the Bleſt.

This good and faithful ſervant whilſt ſhe liv'd,
A brighter title than a Prince or Lord,
Has now her wages with applauſe receiv'd,
Is crown'd with doubled honour and reward.

How ſweet her duſt! how blooming is her fame! gree;
The ſtandard of true worth in her de-
Her friends on this fair ſtone inſcribe her name,
But in their hearts embalm her memory."

ODE

ODE ON THE PRESENT PEACE.

PROCLAIMED APRIL 24, 1802.

WELCOME! O welcome! ſweetly-ſmiling Peace! [round!
Thrice welcome to the warring nations
Gladly thy ſteps exulting Britons trace,
And hail, with heartfelt joy, the hallow'd ſound.
May Amaranths ever deck thy Olive's green, [ſeen!
And long thy bleſs'd abode on earth be
How oft thy wiſh'd return has been implor'd,
How oft thy long delay has been deplor'd,
Let countleſs numbers, ſunk in ſorrow, ſay:
The doating parent—brother—ſiſter—friend,— [—blend
The helpleſs child—the widow'd mother,
Their mournful voices in the ſolemn lay.
Around thy Olive faſt the Amaranth bind,
Nor more let woes like theſe afflict mankind.

Bid pallid Diſcord's hiſſing ſnakes expire.
Long has the Fury, fraught with vengeful ire,
Dealt fell deſtruction o'er a jarring world;
Long, long, with human gore has ſtain'd the ground. [mant bound,
Oh! may the fiend, in chains of Ada-
Be far from Britain's ſhores indignant hurl'd!
Nor ever with her ruthleſs hand preſume
To ſpoil thy Olive's amaranthine bloom.

Celeſtial Maid! Offſpring of grace divine!
See thy twin ſiſter, laughing Plenty, join
To greet thy coming with an open hand:
Sweet Harbinger! prophetic of thy reign,
With riches laden, ſee, ſhe comes again,
Once more to bleſs fair Freedom's favor'd land:
Laſting as Time may be ſuch pure delight,
And War and Famine ſink in endleſs night!

But, 'midſt the general joy, let Britain raiſe
To all her warlike ſons the meed of praiſe;
Whoſe valorous deeds have ſet whole nations free:
Nor theſe forget, whoſe voluntary zeal
Dauntleſs ſtepp'd forward for their Country's weal;
Joint guardians of our ſacred liberty!
Grateful to both, our voices let us raiſe,
And, in a Nation's chorus, ſound their praiſe,

"Welcome, O welcome! ſweetly-ſmiling Peace! [round!
Thrice welcome to the warring nations
Gladly thy ſteps exulting Britons trace,
And hail, with heartfelt joy, the hallow'd ſound."
O Power ſupreme! from whom all bleſſings flow,
In mercy grant, that THIS we long may know.

ANGELINA.

LINES, ON OCCASION OF THE GENERAL THANKSGIVING FOR PEACE.

"OUR Pray'r* is heard, and white-rob'd Peace once more [wings
Her angel form diſplays. With outſtretch'd
She hovers o'er this highly-favour'd Iſle,
Twining the Olive with the Laurel Wreath,
To deck the Heroes who with dauntleſs breaſts [hails
Have fought in our defence, while Europe
The welcome viſitant. The angry waves
Of popular commotion ceaſe to roar.
Now "may the vet'ran brave at eaſe recline
"Beſide the margin of the ſwelling ſtream,
Where Britain's glory † rears its lofty domes; [trees,
Or, ſtretch'd beneath the high o'er arching
That ſpread their leafy honours near its walls,
Recount the dangers he has undergone,
Ere in that quiet ſtation he attain'd [toils."
The hard-earn'd recompenſe of all his
Now may the Band, who, ſtill with courage firm
And perſevering zeal, on Egypt's ſhores
Maintain'd their ſtation, till complete ſucceſs [cauſe,
Had crown'd their labours in a glorious
Reſpire a purer air, nor ſink beneath
The ſcorching ſun-beams from a ſandy ſoil,
Reflected fiercely on their throbbing brows.
The modeſt Chief, who feelingly deplor'd
His Country's loſs, and with a manly grief,
In praiſe of valiant Abercrombie's worth,
The honour'd Patron of his early days,
Sunk the juſt tribute to his own deſert,
May taſte repoſe, and in the Nation's love
Enjoy that homage he has well ſecur'd.
Oh! for theſe bleſſings of returning Peace,
Long may the ſong of gratitude unfeign'd
Reſound from ev'ry tongue and ev'ry heart,
Be as an altar, whence the offring pure
Of genuine piety may blaze to Heav'n!
And may it, like the daily ſacrifice ‡,
Receive the ſanction promis'd from above;
That ſo, propitious to our ardent pray'r,
The Arbiter Supreme may long protract
This ſeaſon of tranquillity and joy,
And bleſs, with his continued ſmile, a land
Which has through Ages paſt his mercy ſhar'd!
So may our Sovereign his protection find;
May no aſſaſſin's arm his life aſſail,
With phrenzied rage uplifted to deſtroy!
Nor foreign conteſt, nor domeſtic ſtrife,
Diſturb the quiet evening of his days!
Oh! be it lengthen'd to the utmoſt verge
Of Nature's date! and may his children too,
With wiſdom and renown, maintain the ſway,
Through many a generation yet unborn,
O'er a united, free, and loyal race.

M. CHAMBERLIN.

Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, May 5.

* See Ocean, a Poem, by the ſame Writer, publiſhed in 1801.

† Greenwich Hoſpital.

‡ In the Temple of Jeruſalem.

PRO-

H. OF LORDS.

March 15.

THE *Earl of Carlisle* rose, to throw out a ſuggeſtion or two relative to the Definitive Treaty. He was proud to hear that Miniſters had at laſt adopted a ſpirited language on the occaſion. A great change had taken place in France ſince the ſigning of the Preliminary Treaty. The Ciſalpine Republic had been added to her dominions; as was alſo Guiana, by the treaty with Portugal; and, by a ſecret article in that with Spain, the Floridas were to be ceded to her. Theſe circumſtances, he ſaid, made it material for the Houſe to have ſome information on the ſubject, before the Definitive Treaty itſelf ſhould come forward for diſcuſſion.

Lord *Pelham* promiſed, that whenever the ſigning the Definitive Treaty ſhould take place, it ſhould be laid before the Houſe, with the fulleſt information poſſible.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the Plymouth Embankment and Drainage bill, the American Treaty bill, and the bill for Relief of Spiritual Perſons, were paſſed.

The report of the Committee upon the Civil Liſt was ordered to be printed.

On the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, a committee was appointed to conſider of the ſtate of the Corn Trade between Great Britain and Ireland; and to report from time to time.

H. OF LORDS.

March 16.

Lord *Redeſdale* moved for a Committee, to take into conſideration that part of the Act of Union which relates to the election of Peers to be returned to Parliament.—Ordered.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Fox*, being called upon by the Speaker, roſe, and addreſſed him nearly as follows:

"Sir.—The motion which I am about to make is in itſelf of no intrinſic moment; and, were it not for its concomitant circumſtances, otherwiſe too unimportant to call for particular attention, it might paſs under the cuſtomary forms, and mix with unconcerned regard in the common uſage of the Houſe. It is, however, of a different deſcription, ariſing from a moſt unlooked-for event; and, Sir, if that event had been a calamity in which a private perſon, however lamented, in which private conſiderations, however extended, ſhould have become the ſubject, I would not, God knows, have treſpaſſed one inſtant upon the attention and the time of the Houſe; but it is a national loſs, a univerſal misfortune; ſo in regarding public opinion, ſo in reflecting on all that I hear and ſee, the world feels it, and the world deplores it.

"Sir, the Noble Perſon to whom I allude, and now no more, who is as generally and ſincerely lamented as any ſubject that ever departed before him, had ſomething ſo ſtrikingly eminent, ſo peculiarly benevolent, and ſo marked in his character, and diſplayed theſe qualities to ſuch virtuous, beneficent, and liberal purpoſes, that, as they moulded him a ſplendid example for others who hold a dignified ſituation in the country, ſo they claim the homage of the heart in acknowledgment of his worth, and the tribute of tears for the loſs of it. The loſs happened at that peculiar period of life when all his powers were active to do good; and when his active talents and inclination led him to do all the good he could, as if he had not, in the whole of his former life, performed enough to convince the publick of the fact. If a man like him had fallen in earlier life, it might be ſaid by thoſe who were verſed in the vicilitudes of human events, 'that oftentimes the dawn of youth promiſed fairly, but alas! the conduct of their riper years diſappointed their expectations;' and however private friendſhip, in the period of his youth, might weep over his bier, the publick could not be intereſted in the ſorrow; and if he had died in an advanced period of age, whatever might have been his virtues, ſtill, having run his courſe, and all his duties performed, the publick, conſoled with that, would feel leſs intereſt in his fate, and conſequently looking forward to as virtuous a ſucceſſor of youthful years, would leſs deplore it. But he died in that peculiar moment, when all his acts manifeſted how deeply he had the welfare of his country at heart, and how much he ſtudied the good of all mankind. Born to that exalted ſituation, and raiſed by ſplendid poſſeſſions to that elevated rank, which too often lay open inconſiderate youth to temptation, and make even their virtues liable to perverſion, and the beſt minds to corruption: but this truly Noble Man afforded a happy contraſt to that; his high rank, his elevated ſituation, his ſplendid poſſeſſions, were ever united to apportion each to the very beſt purpoſes, and make the iſſues of his princely fortunes ſo many veſſiums of benevolent deeds. Of him, and to him, might well be applied the ſentiments of the Roman ſatyriſt—

"*Rarus enim ferus communis in illa fortuna.*" Senſibility is but too rarely to be found in many ſituations of ſuch exalted circumſtances; but he, in the midſt of all that was to be envied, all that was magnificent

and great, had all the virtues of self-denial, all the virtues of self-command; he humbled himself, to exalt others; the good of others was his fondeſt object, and to make his fellow-citizens happy was his peculiar happineſs and hope; collectively and individually it was his care, and never-ceaſing inſtances attended it; it was the unwearied principle of his life. He died, it was true, in a ſtate of celibacy; but, if his beneficence to thoſe who had children, if his unbounded charity towards the afflicted, the fatherleſs, and the orphan, were to be taken into conſideration, no man had or left a more numerous family. His bounty, his care, his humanity, and his friendſhip, were not limited to the circle of relatives, how much ſoever they ſhared in all; they did not ſtop there—they extended through a vaſter circle of private friends, and even beyond that—they reached to all who, either from their merits or their misfortunes, came within the precincts of his knowledge. Nor were his friendſhips tranſient, reſulting from inconſiderateneſs, or ariſing from caprice; if he loved you at the beginning of the year, if ſubſtantial cauſe did not oblige him to change it in the middle of it, his affection increaſed at its end.

"It is an acknowledged fact, and every day's trial puts it to the teſt, that as men wax in years, they wane in affections; and as they gain in maturity, they loſe in that glow and warmth of ſoul which marked their youthful career. This was not the caſe with him; for, no man ever ſtudied a mechanic art, no man ever ſtudied trade or eloquence, with more aſſiduity than he did the art of doing good; and he accompliſhed his object; for he even improved in it every day, inſomuch that, I believe, ſo extenſive was his munificence, I can ſcarcely think, had he lived, notwithſtanding his increaſing coffers, princely as they almoſt were, they would but barely keep pace with it.

"If he had any failing, it was ſuch only as would to ſuperficial eyes. It was, that, even in all his private amuſements, he ſtill intermixed ſomething of public utility. His object was not ſo much to live, as to live for the good of others, in a variety of inſtances, public and private, that have been manifeſted, and want no proof from me. He wiſely and well, when he could no otherwiſe ſerve his country, turned his thoughts to its Agriculture: how he has contributed to improve it, beſt ſhews in what way he could moſt effectually be his country's beſt friend.

"With reſpect to his political opinions, it is true that many of thoſe who now hear me, believe them entitling him to the higheſt eulogiums: to others, who may entertain a different opinion, an apology for mentioning them may be due; as an apology, therefore, they may be mentioned here, as I ſhall do for him. There are ſome of us who, in reſpect to our anceſtors, and of their virtues, are proud in the extreme. His were great and honourable; he felt it, and I am ſure the people do the ſame. If we read that at Rome the Claudii were ambitious of their progenitors, ſo ſhould the Ruſſels be of theirs, for the very ſame cauſe, their firm attachment to popular principles—few men had more love for the purity of his family's character than he; and how well they were entitled to it was written in the page of hiſtory, to which when he adverted, and there beheld the fate of Hampden, of Penn, and of Ruſſel, was he not to be commended for entertaining, as he did, a jealous opinion of the ſyſtem of Governments? In ſaying this, I think, however, I may add, that, in whatever way his public principles may be regarded, there can be but one opinion as to the greatneſs, goodneſs, and excellence of the man—[*A cry of Hear! Hear! from all parts of the Houſe, in token of aſſent.*] His conduct then, I ſay, Sir, in politicks as in private life, was conſiſtent, manly, and patriotic.

"I now come to cloſe what I have to ſay, and to ſtate to thoſe who admire perfection, that the exit of this great and good man correſponded with his life, as throughout the whole of it he had ſhewn that he never made ſelf a paramount object. As I ſtated that in his utmoſt proſperity the misfortunes of others reached his heart, ſo in the laſt trial he made the welfare of others more than his own his immediate care; and the ſame conſtancy which he manifeſted in the prime of life and health, he diſplayed on a bed of torture with impending death, where, inſtead of that excuſable concern which others might take in the care of themſelves, even in that awful and affecting moment, ſelf was put out of the queſtion, and he died, as he lived, a miracle of goodneſs. He regarded with a fond eye the happineſs of thoſe he left behind, and in a minute detail provided for them accordingly.—In ſpeaking of ſuch a man, I may appear as ſtrewing flowers on his tomb; I have, however, Sir, more than that in view, and what is much more congenial to his own nature. His end and object was utility; my end and object is the ſame; and, therefore, by impreſſing the minds of others with an exalted and profound value for his virtues and his deeds, make his life and his death a proud example to great men, and uſeful to the world at large. In that view I trouble the Houſe; and if he could look down on the world below, he would ſmile with ſatisfaction that his memory could be converted into ſuch benefits as his life. I hope the Houſe will have the kindneſs and goodneſs to forgive me for having ſaid ſo much.—[*A cry*

of

of Hear! Hear! from every part of the House.] rather less for the sake of my own feelings, than in consideration of the public motives which induced me to address you. I shall conclude with a quotation from an eminent orator, who was young when he said, that "Crime was a curse even in the time it was successful; while Virtue was a blessing not only during the life of its professor, but in the happy influence of the example it left to posterity."

Mr. Fox then moved, that a new writ should be issued for the Borough of Tavistock, in the room of Lord John Russel, now Duke of Bedford.

Mr. *Sheridan* seconded the motion; and the writ was ordered.

On the second reading of the Irish Duty bill, Mr. *Foster*, in arguing against it, drew a melancholy picture of the state of the finances of that part of the United Kingdom; and opposed the bill, as inefficient, confused, and improvident.

Mr. *Corry* replied; and stated, that the Right Hon. Gentleman made his calculations in an unfair way, by taking the period immediately subsequent to the late unfortunate rebellion as the basis of his argument, the sequel and the conclusion of which were therefore not to be relied on.

Mr. *Foster* vindicated himself from the charge of having drawn an exaggerated picture of the calamitous state of Ireland.

The bill was read a second time, and committed.

March 17.

The bill for regulating his Majesty's Marine Forces while on shore was passed.

Admiral *Berkeley* presented a petition from Dr. Edward Jenner, praying for a reward for his discovery of the Vaccine Inoculation. Referred to a Committee.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, the sum of 266,666l. 3s. 4d. was voted to his Majesty for the Ordnance of Land Service for Great Britain, for April and May, 1802, and the sum of 50,000l. for Ordnance in Ireland, for the same period.

Leave was given to bring in a bill to amend and continue the act, permitting starch to be made, duty-free, from rice and potatoes.

March 18.

An Account of Additions to the Public Debt was presented; as were also Papers relative to the Claims for American Vessels detained in the West Indies at the beginning of the war.

H. OF LORDS.

March 19.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to several public and private bills.

A message was sent to the Commons, to desire a Copy of their Report on the Civil List Accompts.—Copy sent.

The order for proceeding on Crew's divorce bill being read, Lord *Auckland* and the *Chancellor* wished to hear evidence at the bar. This was accordingly done, and the proceedings and damages in the Sheriff's Court proved.

Lord *Cathcart*, deeming this evidence insufficient, moved the second reading of the bill, and was supported by Lord *Mulgrave*.

The *Lord Chancellor*, Lord *Redesdale*, the Bishop of *Rochester*, and Lord *Auckland*, opposed the bill.

The Duke of *Clarence* replied with much force of argument to the points which had been dwelt upon by the learned Lords.

The House divided; for the second reading 41 against it 11. The bill was consequently lost.

In the Commons, the same day, the bill for continuing Duties in Ireland, after some objections by Mr. *Jones* and Mr. *Robson*, was passed.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that there be laid before the House an account of the gross assessment and net produce of the Income Duty in Great Britain, up to the 5th of April, 1801, distinguishing the returns made before the commercial commissioners; as also of the gross amount of the Income Duty, for the year ending 1801, distinguishing the different classes, viz. those under 200l. per annum; from that sum to 500l. from that to 1,000l. then to 2,000l. and lastly to 5,000l. with all above that amount, distinguishing at the same time the deductions on account of children, and specifically stating the number of persons in each class. Ordered.

Mr. *Addington* took the opportunity of observing, that whatever opinion he entertained of this tax, that opinion was the result of long and serious reflection; nor could any thing which occurred in any quarter, however respectable, influence or alter his mind on the subject, and what that was would be seen when he submitted to the House the ways and means for the year.

March 22.

Sir *W. Young* reported from the Committee on the booksellers' and printers' petition. Ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

Mr. Alderman *Combe* presented a petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of London, in Common Hall assembled, for the Repeal of the Income Tax.

Lord *Belgrave* obtained leave to bring in a bill to repeal so much of an act made in the 7th and 8th years of William III. as relates to the disabling of persons offending against the same from serving in Parliament, and to make other or more effectual provisions in lieu thereof.

DE-

DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE

Between the FRENCH REPUBLIC, *his Majesty the* KING *of* SPAIN *and the* INDIES, *and the* BATAVIAN REPUBLIC *(on the one part): and His Majesty the* KING *of the* UNITED KINGDOM of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND *(on the other part).*

The First Conful of the French Republic, in the name of the French People, and his Majefty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being equally animated with a defire to put an end to the calamities of war, have laid the foundation of Peace by the Preliminary Articles, which were figned in London the 9th Vendemiaire an. 10 (1ft of October, 1801). (Vol. LXXI. p. 1033.)

And as by the 15th article of the Preliminaries it has been agreed on, "that Plenipotentiaries fhould be named on the part of each Government, who fhould repair to Amiens, and there proceed to arrange a Definitive Treaty, in concert with the Allies of the Contracting Powers:"

The First Conful of the French Republic, in the name of the French People, has named as Plenipotentiary the Citizen Joſeph Bonaparte, Counſellor of State:

His Majefty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has named the Marquis Cornwallis, Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, one of his Majefty's Privy Council, General in his Majefty's Army, &c. &c.

His Majefty the King of Spain and the Indies, and the Government of the Batavian Republic, have appointed the following Plenipotentiaries; to wit, his Catholic Majefty has named Don Joſeph Nicolas d'Azara, his Counſellor of State, Grand Croſs of the Order of Charles III. Ambaſſador Extraordinary of his Majefty to the French Republic, &c. &c. And the Government of the Batavian Republic has named Roger Jean Schimmelpenninck its Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the French Republic, &c.

Which ſaid Plenipotentiaries, having duly communicated to each other their reſpective powers, which are tranſcribed at the concluſion of the preſent Treaty, have agreed upon the following Articles:——

Art. I. There ſhall be peace, friendſhip, and good underſtanding, between the French Republic, his Majefty the King of Spain, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and the Batavian Republic, on the one ſide; and his Majefty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his heirs and ſucceſſors, on the other part.

The contracting parties ſhall uſe their utmoſt efforts to preſerve perfect harmony between their reſpective countries, without permitting any act of hoſtility whatever, by ſea or by land, for any cauſe, or under any pretext.

They ſhall carefully avoid every thing which might for the future diſturb the happy union now re eſtabliſhed between them, and ſhall not give any ſuccour or protection, directly or indirectly, to thoſe who would wiſh to injure any one of them.

II. All the priſoners made on one ſide and the other, as well by land as by ſea, and the hoſtages carried off or delivered up during the war and up to the preſent day, ſhall be reſtored without ranſom, in ſix weeks at the lateſt, to be reckoned from the day when the Ratifications of the preſent Treaty are exchanged, and on paying the debts which they ſhall have contracted during their captivity. Each of the contracting parties ſhall reſpectively diſcharge the advances which ſhall have been made by any of the contracting parties for the ſupport and maintenance of priſoners in the countries where they have been detained. There ſhall be appointed by mutual conſent for this purpoſe a commiſſion, ſpecially empowered to aſcertain and determine the compenſations which may be due to any one of the contracting parties. The time and the place ſhall likewiſe be fixed by mutual conſent for the meeting of the Commiſſioners who ſhall be entruſted with the execution of this Article, and who ſhall take into account, not only the expences incurred on account of the priſoners of the reſpective nations, but likewiſe on account of the foreign troops, who before being taken were in the pay and at the diſpoſal of one of the contracting parties.

III. His Britannic Majeſty reſtores to the French Republic and its Allies, viz. his Catholic Majeſty and the Batavian Republic, all the poſſeſſions and colonies which reſpectively belonged to them, and which have been either occupied or conquered by the Britiſh forces during the courſe of the preſent war, with the exception of the Iſland of Trinidad and of the Dutch poſſeſſions in the Iſland of Ceylon.

IV. His Catholic Majeſty cedes and guarantees in full property and ſovereignty the Iſland of Trinidad to his Britannic Majeſty.

V. The Batavian Republic cedes and guarantees in full property and ſovereignty to his Britannic Majeſty all the poſſeſſions and eſtabliſhments in the Iſland of Ceylon, which previous to the war belonged to the Republic of the United Provinces, or to the Dutch Eaſt India Company.

VI. The Port of the Cape of Good Hope remains to the Batavian Republic in full ſovereignty, in the ſame manner it did previous to the war.

The ſhips of every kind belonging to the other contracting parties ſhall be allowed to enter the ſaid port, and there to purchaſe what proviſions they may ſtand in need of as heretofore, without being liable to pay any other impoſts than ſuch as the

Batavian

Batavian Republic compels the ships of its own nation to pay.

VII. The territories and poſſeſſions of her Moſt Faithful Majeſty are maintained in their integrity, ſuch as they were antecedent to the war. However, the boundaries of French and Portugueſe Guiana are fixed by the River Arawari, which empties itſelf into the Ocean above Cape North, near the iſlands Nuogo and Penetentia, about a degree and a third of North latitude. Theſe boundaries ſhall run along the River Arawari, from its mouth the moſt diſtant from Cape North to its ſource, and afterwards on a right line, drawn from that ſource, to the Rio-Bauto towards the Weſt.

In conſequence, the northern bank of the River Arawari, from its diſtant mouth to its ſource, and the territories that lie to the North of the line of the boundaries laid down as above, ſhall belong in full ſovereignty to the French Republic.

The ſouthern bank of the ſaid river, from the ſame mouth, and all the territories to the South of the ſaid line, ſhall belong to her Moſt Faithful Majeſty.

The navigation of the River Arawari, along the whole of its courſe, ſhall be common to both nations.

The arrangements which have been agreed upon between the Courts of Madrid and Liſbon, reſpecting the ſettlement of their boundaries in Europe, ſhall nevertheleſs be adhered to, conformably to the ſtipulations of the Treaty of Bajados.

VIII. The territories, poſſeſſions, and rights of the Sublime Porte, are maintained in their integrity, as they were before the war.

IX. The Republic of the Seven Iſlands is recognized.

X. The Iſlands of Malta, Gazo, and Camino, ſhall be reſtored to the Order of St. John of Jeruſalem, to be held on the ſame conditions on which it poſſeſſed them before the war, and under the following ſtipulations:

1. The Knights of the Order, whoſe languages* ſhall continue to ſubſiſt, after the exchange of the Ratification of the preſent Treaty, are invited to return to Malta, as ſoon as the exchange ſhall have taken place. They will there form a general Chapter, and proceed to the election of a Grand Maſter, choſen from among the natives of the nations which preſerve their language, unleſs that election has been already made ſince the exchange of the Preliminaries.

It is underſtood that an election, made ſubſequent to that epoch, ſhall alone be conſidered valid, to the excluſion of any other that may have taken place at any period prior to that epoch.

2. The Governments of the French Republic and of Great Britain, deſiring to place the Order and Iſland of Malta in a ſtate of entire independence with reſpect to them, agree, that there ſhall not be in future either a French or Engliſh language; and that no individual belonging to either the one or other of theſe powers ſhall be admitted into the Order.

3. There ſhall be eſtabliſhed a Malteſe language, which ſhall be ſupported by the territorial revenues, and commercial duties of the Iſland. This language ſhall have its peculiar dignities, an eſtabliſhment, and an hotel. Proofs of Nobility ſhall not be neceſſary for the admiſſion of Knights of this language; and they ſhall be moreover admiſſible to all offices, and ſhall enjoy all privileges in the ſame manner as the Knights of the other languages. At leaſt, half of the municipal, adminiſtrative, civil, judicial, and other employments depending on the Government, ſhall be filled by inhabitants of the Iſlands of Malta, Gazo, and Camino.

4. The forces of his Britannic Majeſty ſhall evacuate the Iſland, and its dependencies, within three months from the exchange of the Ratifications, or ſooner if poſſible. At that epoch it ſhall be given up to the Order in its preſent ſtate, provided the Grand Maſter, or Commiſſaries fully authoriſed according to the Statutes of the Order, ſhall be in the Iſland to take poſſeſſion, and that the force which is to be provided by his Sicilian Majeſty, as is hereafter ſtipulated, ſhall have arrived there.

5. One half of the garriſon, at leaſt, ſhall be always compoſed of native Malteſe; for the remainder the Order may levy recruits in thoſe countries only which continue to poſſeſs the languages (*poſſeder les langues*). The Malteſe troops ſhall have Malteſe Officers. The Commander in Chief of the garriſon, as well as the nomination of the officers, ſhall pertain to the Grand Maſter; and this right he cannot reſign even temporarily, except in favour of a Knight, and in concurrence with the advice of the Council of the Order.

6. The independence of the Iſles of Malta, of Gazo, and Camino, as well as the preſent arrangement, ſhall be placed under the protection and guarantee of France, Great Britain, Auſtria, Spain, Ruſſia, and Pruſſia.

7. The neutrality of the Order and of the Iſland of Malta, with its dependencies, is proclaimed.

8. The ports of Malta ſhall be open to the commerce and the navigation of all nations, who ſhall there pay equal and moderate duties; theſe duties ſhall be applied to the cultivation of the Malteſe language, as ſpecified in Paragraph 3, to that of the Civil and Military Eſtabliſhments of the Iſland, as well as to that of a general Lazaretto, open to all colours.

9. That

* *Langue*; claſs, or tribe.

9. The States of Barbary are excepted from the conditions of the preceding paragraphs, until, by means of an arrangement to be procured by the Contracting Parties, the fystem of hoſtilities which ſubſiſts between the States of Barbary and the Order of St. John, or the powers poſſeſſing the languages, or concurring in the compoſition of the Order, ſhall have ceaſed.

10. The Order ſhall be governed, both with reſpect to Spirituals and Temporals, by the ſame Statutes which were in force when the Knights left the Iſle, as far as the preſent Treaty ſhall not derogate from them.

11. The regulations contained in the Paragraphs 3, 5, 7, 8, and 10, ſhall be converted into laws and perpetual ſtatutes of the Order, in the cuſtomary manner; and the Grand Maſter, or, if he ſhall not be in the iſland at the time of its reſtoration to the Order, his repreſentative, as well as his Succeſſors, ſhall be bound to take an oath for their punctual obſervance.

12. His Sicilian Majeſty ſhall be invited to furniſh two thouſand men, natives of his ſtates, to ſerve in garriſon of the different fortreſſes of the ſaid Iſlands. That force ſhall remain one year, to bear date from the reſtitution to the Knights; and if at the expiration of this term the Order ſhould not have raiſed a force ſufficient, in the judgment of the guaranteeing powers, to garriſon the Iſland and its dependencies, ſuch as is ſpecified in the 5th Paragraph, the Neapolitan troops ſhall continue there until they ſhall be replaced by a force deemed ſufficient by the ſaid Powers.

13. The different powers deſignated in the 6th paragraph, to wit, France, Great Britain, Auſtria, Spain, Ruſſia, and Pruſſia, ſhall be invited to accede to the preſent ſtipulations.

XI. The French troops ſhall evacuate the kingdom of Naples and the Roman States; the Engliſh forces ſhall alſo evacuate Porto Ferraio, and generally all the ports and iſlands that they occupy in the Mediterranean or the Adriatic.

XII. The evacuations, ceſſions, and reſtitutions, ſtipulated by the preſent Treaty, ſhall be executed in Europe within a month; on the continent and ſeas of America and Africa, in three months; on the continent and ſeas of Aſia, in ſix months which ſhall follow the Ratification of the preſent Definitive Treaty, except in caſe of a ſpecial reſervation.

XIII. In all caſes of reſtitution agreed upon by the preſent Treaty, the fortifications ſhall be reſtored in the condition they were at the time of ſigning the Preliminaries; and all the works which ſhall have been conſtructed ſince their occupation, ſhall remain untouched.

It is agreed beſides, that in all the ſtipulated caſes of ceſſion, there ſhall be allowed to the inhabitants, of whatever rank or nation they may be, a term of three years, reckoning from the notification of the preſent Treaty, to diſpoſe of all their properties, whether acquired or poſſeſſed by them before, or during the continuance of the preſent war; during which term of three years they ſhall have free and entire liberty to exerciſe their religion, and to enjoy their fortunes. The ſame power is granted, in the countries that are hereby reſtored, to all perſons, whether inhabitants or not, who ſhall have formed any eſtabliſhment there during the times that theſe countries were in the poſſeſſion of Great Britain.

As to the inhabitants of the countries reſtored or ceded, it is hereby agreed, that no perſon ſhall, under any pretence, be proſecuted, diſturbed, or moleſted, either in perſon or property, on account of his political conduct or opinion, or for his attachment to any of the Contracting Parties, on any account whatever, except for debts contracted with individuals, or for acts ſubſequent to the preſent Treaty.

XIV. All the ſequeſtrations laid on either ſide, on funds, revenues, and credits, of what nature ſoever they may be, belonging to any of the Contracting Powers, or to their citizens or ſubjects, ſhall be taken off immediately after the ſignature of this Definitive Treaty.

The deciſion of all claims among the individuals of the reſpective nations, for debts, property, effects, or rights, of any nature whatſoever, which ſhould, according to received uſages, and the law of nations, be preferred at the epoch of the peace, ſhall be referred to the competent tribunals: in all thoſe caſes ſpeedy and complete juſtice ſhall be done in the countries wherein thoſe claims ſhall be reſpectively preferred.

XV. The fiſheries on the coaſts of Newfoundland, and of the adjacent iſlands, and in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, are placed on the ſame footing as they were before the war.

The French fiſhermen of Newfoundland, and the inhabitants of the iſlands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, ſhall have liberty to cut ſuch woods as may be neceſſary for them in the Bays of Fortune and Deſpair during the firſt year, reckoning from the Ratification of the preſent Treaty.

XVI. To prevent all grounds of complaint and diſputes which might ariſe on account of captures which may have been made at ſea ſubſequent to the ſigning of the Preliminaries, it is reciprocally agreed that the ſhips and property which may have been taken in the Channel, and in the North Seas, after a ſpace of twelve days, reckoning from the exchange of the Ratifications of the Preliminary Articles, ſhall be reſtored on the one ſide and the other; that the term ſhall be one month for the ſpace from

from the Channel and the North Seas, as far as the Canary Islands inclusively, as well in the Ocean as in the Mediterranean, two months from the Canary Islands to the Equator; and, finally, five months in all the other parts of the world, without any further exception, or distinction of time or place.

XVII. The Ambassadors, Ministers, and other Agents of the Contracting Powers, shall enjoy respectively in the States of the said Powers the same rank, privileges, prerogatives, and immunities, which were enjoyed before the war by Agents of the same class.

XVIII. The Branches of the House of Nassau which were established in the ci-devant Republic of the United Provinces, now the Batavian Republic, having experienced some losses, as well with respect to private property as by the change of Constitution adopted in those countries, an equivalent compensation shall be procured for the losses which they shall be proved to have sustained.

XIX. The present Definitive Treaty of Peace is declared common to the Sublime Ottoman Porte, the ally of his Britannic Majesty; and the Sublime Porte shall be invited to transmit its act of accession as soon as possible.

XX. It is agreed that the Contracting Parties, upon requisitions made by them respectively, or by their Ministers, or Officers duly authorised for that purpose, shall be bound to deliver up to justice persons accused of murder, forgery, or fraudulent bankruptcy, committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring party, provided that this shall only be done in cases in which the evidence of the crime shall be such, that the laws of the place in which the accused person shall be discovered, would have authorised the detaining and bringing him to trial, had the offence been committed there. The expences of the arrest and the prosecution shall be defrayed by the party making the requisition; but this article has no sort of reference to crimes of murder, forgery, or fraudulent bankruptcy, committed before the conclusion of this Definitive Treaty.

XXI. The Contracting Parties promise to observe sincerely and faithfully all the Articles contained in the present Treaty, and will not suffer any sort of contravention, direct or indirect, to be made to it by their citizens, or respective subjects; and the Contracting Parties guarantee, generally and reciprocally, all the stipulations of the present Treaty.

XXII. The present Treaty to be ratified by the Contracting Parties in thirty days, or sooner, if possible; and the ratifications shall be exchanged in due form at Paris.

In testimony whereof we, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, have signed with our hands, and in virtue of our respective full powers, the present Definitive Treaty, causing it to be sealed with our respective Seals.

Done at Amiens, the 4th Germinal, in the year 10 (March 25, 1802).

(Signed) BONAPARTE,
CORNWALLIS,
AZARA, and
SCHIMMELPENNINCK.

A correct copy, J. BONAPARTE.

The following was a separate Article to the above Treaty.

It is agreed, that the omission of some Titles, which may have taken place in the present Treaty, shall not be prejudicial to the Powers or to the persons concerned.

It is further agreed, that the English and French languages made use of in all the copies of the present Treaty, shall not form an example, which may be alleged or quoted as a precedent, or in any manner prejudice the Contracting Powers which languages have not been used; and that for the future what has been observed, and ought to be observed, with regard to, and on the part of, Powers who are in the practice and possession of giving and receiving Copies of like Treaties in any other language, shall be conformed with; the present Treaty having nevertheless the same force and virtue as if the aforesaid practice had been therein observed.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of His Britannic Majesty, of the French Republic, of His Catholic Majesty, and of the Batavian Republic, have signed the present separate Article, and have caused our respective Seals to be affixed thereto.

Done at Amiens, the Twenty-seventh day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Two; the Sixth Germinal, Year Ten of the French Republick.

(L. S.) CORNWALLIS.
(L. S.) JOSEPH BONAPARTE.
(L. S.) L. NICHOLAS DE AZARA.
(L. S.) R. J. SCHIMMELPENNINCK.

Thus has terminated a war the most expensive that ever took place, and unequalled since the dark ages, for the violent animosities, and, on some occasions, the savage ferocity with which it has been carried on by many of the parties. It is impossible not to consider the situation of *France* as a prominent feature in the present state of things; the instability and novelty of which are its most striking characteristics. When *England* revolted against its Sovereign a century and a half ago, the people were guided by religious zeal, and a mistaken notion of Government; but experience, which alone teaches moderation, at last brought the people back to moderate principles, and the ancient Royal Family was restored, though the evils that first occa-

sioned

oned revolt were not remedied. On a second occasion, however, grown wiser by experience, and more moderate by adversity—when they had become equally afraid of the military and the mob—our ancestors invited over King William, with whom they stipulated their conditions, who, having no natural or hereditary right to reign, had no pretence for appealing to Royal privilege against the rights of a people who had voluntarily accepted him for their Sovereign. It was when *Revolt* had finished, that the *Revolution*, so happy in its consequences, was atchieved; and when party spirit had died away, that men became capable of being governed with mildness and equity.

The French Revolution, from the beginning, has differed from that of England in every thing relative to Religion; instead of a sect of *Religious Zealots*, the French Reformers were at pains to display the *Principles of Atheism*, and a contempt for Revealed Religion: but it is no small matter of triumph, to those who feel the necessity of combining the principles of true Religion with those of true allegiance to their Sovereign, to find, that the present ruler of *France* has, *with the general will of the people*, re-established the Christian Religion.

The world is no longer menaced with the principles that prevaded when *England* entered into the war. The French themselves are convinced of the fallacy of their *System of equality* and *doctrine of insurrection*; they are not less sensible of the folly of attempting to reduce all nations to their form of government and mode of acting. Nay, the very principle of the Government of the many is completely overturned; and they perceive, that peace and security, without which there can be no happiness, is only to be found under the government of a few. Here indeed is a legible lesson; and twenty four millions of men, who for some time boasted that each was a portion of the Sovereign, find that it is under one man that they can alone expect protection! They have reverted to their old form of government under a new name, and for a *King* they have substituted a *Consul*—hereby giving a proof to all mankind of the magnitude of their error.

England alone has stood superior to the shock of the Revolution, and triumphed over the errors and efforts of those Anarchists, whose aim was at one time universal dominion, but who at last have found out that the laws are immutable, and that the theories of men are only good so far as they correspond with the situation of men and of things.

England never engaged in the war for conquest, but for security against an attack upon that form of Government and those principles of Liberty established at the glorious Revolution of 1688; and she has, under the auspices of the Almighty, persevered until the storm was over; shewing to all the world what a nation may do, if guided with firmness and ability, towards a fair and honourable end.

The unanimity of all ranks, in co-operating in the great struggle, has exhibited an enviable example; the reward of which will be, the preservation of a Constitution that has stood the test of ages, and of a Royal Race which has given happiness to several generations. The blood and treasure that this glorious effort has cost are indeed great; the strife has been mighty; but the object in view has been obtained. Sensible, then, that human happiness is mutable, and futurity uncertain, we have but to unite in rejoicing, that hitherto, under the guidance of Providence, we have succeeded, and remained free from those scenes of internal misery, which have desolated more than one-half of the civilized world, and that we have maintained our character of fidelity to our Allies, to our Sovereign, and that character for bravery, courage, and humanity, which has so long signalized the British Nation by sea and by land, at home and in foreign countries.

That our Peace may be durable is a legitimate wish to which we are warranted in joining a hope, founded on the perfect conviction, that the Nation has not in any instance forfeited that character which has raised it to, and maintained it in, an unexampled state of wealth, grandeur, and happiness.

THE PROCLAMATION OF PEACE.

The Proclamation of Peace (as noticed in p. 369,) excited the most lively sensations of joy. The streets were crowded at a very early hour by persons of almost every rank, impatiently waiting for the procession; and the vast numbers of strangers from the country, whom curiosity had attracted, added much to the bustle of the scene. Every window in the line of the procession displayed a groupe of female beauty; and many ladies took possession of their seats by day-light. All other business was suspended; and genuine happiness seemed to reign uncontrouled. So great a crowd certainly never assembled in the streets and in and on the houses of London before. The houses in the streets through which the procession passed, had more the appearance of pyramids of people; for the most slight and dangerous erections were eagerly contended for, and with these the front of every house was completely obscured. The proclamation in 1783 was not attended by a tenth part of the number. At half past 10 the horse-guards arrived at St. James's, and drew up two deep in front of the palace (their faces towards the palace), stretching their line from St. James's-street, along Pall Mall to the Union Club House, on their front the

the beadles, conſtables, high-conſtable, high-bailiff, and the civil officers of Weſtminſter, aſſembled in an oppoſite line. At a quarter paſt 11 the King's band ſtruck up "God Save the King!" "Rule Britannia," &c. were played before St. James's. The heralds, and knight marſhal with his men, in the mean time aſſembled in the ſtable-yard of the palace, from which they proceeded preciſely at 12; and when they were coming out of Cleveland-row, the mob huzzaing, the heralds ſounded their trumpets, marching forward till they paſſed St. James's gate, and came oppoſite the balcony window eaſt of it, in which were the Queen, ſeveral of the Princeſſes, and other branches of the Royal Family, to ſee the ſight. Here, about 11 minutes paſt 12, the trumpets having ſounded, Windſor Herald (Francis Townſend, eſq.) read, for the firſt time, the proclamation of peace. At the concluſion the trumpets ſounded; and the ſpectators, who were as numerous as it was poſſible to crowd together, gave one loud and general huzza. The proceſſion (as deſcribed in p. 369.) then moved forward. The cavalcade occupied nearly the entire length of Pall Mall, and was one of the grandeſt ſpectacles which, as a proceſſion, ever was ſeen in the metropolis. When it arrived at Charing Croſs, there was a general cry of "Hats off!" It was obeyed. The trumpets ſounded three times, and a general cry of "Silence" obtained. In conſequence, this was, perhaps, the only place where the reading of the proclamation was heard. After it was read, the populace gave very loud and repeated huzzas. The roof of the New Church was crowded with ſpectators, like that of moſt other edifices in the courſe through which the proceſſion was to paſs. The area below, which is incloſed with a parapet wall and iron paliſades, and elevated above the level of the ſtreet, was alſo filled with people. A melancholy accident happened juſt as the heralds came abreaſt of this place. A ſtone railing runs round the roof of the church, is adorned with ſtone urns at equal diſtances; and a man on the outſide, in the bow on the Eaſtern end, happened to be leaning his hand upon the urn before him, as he ſtretched forward, it fell off. Newcaſtle-ſtreet, the end of Holywell-ſtreet, and the ſouthern ſide of the Strand, all commanded a view of the ſpot; and every window being crowded, and the attention being drawn to that quarter, ſeveral of the ſpectators ſaw the ſtone in the commencement of its fall, and raiſed a loud ſhriek. The church being very high, this notice excited an alarm before the ſtone reached the ground, and ſeveral of the people below ran from their ſituations; but whether into or out of the danger, they did not know. Two young men were cruſhed in its fall. It came in between them, but rather more upon the one than the other. The former was ſtruck upon the head, and killed upon the ſpot, and the other ſo much wounded that he died on his way to the hoſpital. The bodies were at firſt carried into the church, and a ſurgeon attended, but his art was of no avail. A young woman was alſo taken away apparently much injured, and ſeveral others were hurt, but whether by flying ſplinters or the preſſure of their companions, they do not know. The urn, which weighs about 200lb. ſtruck in its deſcent the cornice of the church, and carried part of it away; but this was the only obſtruction which it met in its fall. An officer of the church went up to aſcertain the man whoſe hand was upon the urn when it tumbled over. He had fallen back, and fainted, upon its giving way: he was taken into cuſtody, but we do not find that any blame is imputable to him. The urn ſtood upon a ſocket; but, inſtead of being ſecured by a ſtrong iron ſpike running up the centre, there was nothing but a wooden one, which was entirely decayed, and conſequently broke off with the preſſure of the man's hand, as he was in the act of leaning forward. The ſtone broke a large flag to pieces in the area below, and ſunk nearly a foot into the ground. A young man, about 18 years of age, an apprentice to a bookſeller in Holborn, died on the Saturday following, of a fracture of the ſkull, received on the above melancholy occaſion.

Juſt as the proceſſion arrived at Temple Bar, it being one o'clock, the Park and Tower guns were fired. An hour before this time the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, had arrived at the ſame place from the Manſion Houſe in grand proceſſion; the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs in their ſtate carriages, the Aldermen in their private coaches, accompanied by the officers of the City, the Militia, the Eaſt India Company Volunteers, and an immenſe concourſe of people. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs alighted at the houſe of Meſſrs. Child, Dent, and Co. bankers. The ſtate carriages paſſed through Temple Bar empty, and, turning in the ſpace newly widened for the projected improvement to the weſt of the Bar, repaſſed the bar, and reſumed their ſtations in the line of Aldermen's carriages. A private of the horſe-guards fell from his horſe at Temple Bar, and received a ſlight wound from his own ſword. As ſoon as notice was brought to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of the approach of the heralds and ſuite from St. James's, they mounted their chargers. The Lord Mayor rode a very fine cheſnut horſe. The Sheriffs had alſo beautiful horſes. They were all dreſſed in their robes and chains of office. Sir John Eamer held in his hand the

the ancient ſceptre, which is regularly transferred when the Lord Mayor is ſworn in, but ſeldom or never uſed in publick; it is about 18 inches long, made with gold and glaſs, ornamented with pearls and precious ſtones, round the coronet; at the top is the Britiſh arms. The Sheriffs bore their wands. They were received with a grand acclamation of trumpets and other muſical inſtruments; and took their ſtation within the gate, which was ſhut and guarded. On the approach of the proceſſion on the Weſtminſter ſide, the horſe-guards filed off and lined both ſides of the way. The beadles of Weſtminſter; the officers of the high-bailiff, and the conſtables did the ſame, and made a lane for the Knight Marſhal and his officers to ride up to the gate. The high-conſtable of Weſtminſter went firſt to clear the way. Sir James Bland Burges, as Knight Marſhal, dreſſed in his mantle and collar, mounted on a beautiful cream-coloured charger, led by two men, went up to the gate; and the trumpeters having given three diſtinct ſounds of the trumpet, the Knight Marſhal knocked thrice with his ſtaff on the gate, which was opened; and he paſſed through, and delivered into the hands of the Lord Mayor a paper with the ſign manual, demanding, on the part of his Majeſty, admiſſion into the City, to make proclamation of the peace. The Lord Mayor ſignified his aſſent; and the Knight Marſhal, with his ſuite, returned to the Heralds, and announced that the paſſage was open. The cavalcade then moved on; and the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs took their place in the line immediately after the Heralds, and other officers of the College of Arms. At the bottom of Chancery-lane the whole halted, and the trumpeters having made their ſound, the Herald read aloud his Majeſty's proclamation. The ſtate coach fell into the rear of the Marſhals, Heralds, &c. and was followed by ten Aldermen's carriages, among whom were thoſe of Meſſrs. Skinner, Combe, Staines, Cadell, Anſley, Flower, Shaw, &c. The proceſſion moved on through Fleet-ſtreet, up Ludgate-hill, through St. Paul's Church-yard, and into Cheapſide. The Lord Mayor rode in a very capital ſtyle; but one of the Sheriffs (Rawlins), whoſe horſe was frighted at the noiſe and crowd, had nearly received a ſevere fall under St. Dunſtan's clock. While the cavalcade was going along Fleet-ſtreet a child ſlipped out of a woman's arms in a one-pair of ſtairs window; but the mob caught and ſaved it. At the top of Wood-ſtreet the cavalcade again halted; and the trumpeters having ſounded thrice, the proclamation was again read. When the proceſſion came oppoſite the Manſion-houſe, a ſcaffold erected for the reception of the Lady Mayoreſs and her friends, in the front of the Manſion-houſe, intended for 40 or 50 people, by one of the uprights breaking, part of the ſcaffolding gave way, from which Mr. Hadley, brother-in-law to the Lady Mayoreſs, received very ſevere bruiſes, and Mr. Samuel Dixon and ſeveral others were ſlightly hurt. A ſailor fell from a niche in St. Mildred's church, in the Poultry, into which he had previouſly climbed, and broke his leg: and a woman, who had imprudently got upon the iron rails on the Weſt ſide of the Bank, ſlipped from her foot-hold, and the ſpikes entered the upper part of her thigh; ſhe was removed from her dreadful ſituation in extreme agony, and carried off in a coach. The proceſſion having reached the Royal Exchange, where Alderman Curtis was in military command, the proclamation was read for the laſt time, amid very loud and reiterated huzzas. The proceſſion paſſed along Cornhill and Leadenhall-ſtreet to Aldgate pump, where it doubled back along Fenchurch-ſtreet, up Gracechurch-ſtreet, down Cornhill, and formed oppoſite the Manſion-houſe, where his Majeſty's thanks were preſented by the Lord Mayor to the various Volunteer Corps. He invited their Commanders, as well as the Aldermen, &c. to dine with him. The horſe-guards eſcorted the Heralds back to the Heralds' College, in Doctors Commons, and proceeded to St. James's, with the Knight Marſhal and his men. As they went along, they depoſited the three maces at Mr. Iſherwood's, on Ludgate-hill.

The Lord Mayor invited the Heralds to dine with him in their tabarts. This they could not do; but they went in full dreſs.

The Illuminations were never more general; and the effect was very ſtriking. The ſplendour of the lights, reflected on the perpetual ſtream of curious gazers that rolled on through the ſtreets below, preſented a very animated ſcene. We cannot pretend to deſcribe the effect of this wide-extended blaze. The whole firmament was as it were on fire; and by the darkneſs of the night, the ſplendour of the effort to convert night into the brightneſs of day was the more conſpicuous. The Moon and Stars were both withdrawn from the competition of art to outſtrip their glories, and to ſuperſede their reign! The diſplays more particularly to be diſtinguiſhed were,

Mr. Otto's houſe in Portman-ſquare, which was the object of univerſal admiration; and curioſity was amply gratified, and was ſucceeded by admiration. From the level of the ſquare there roſe a projecting colonade of the Ionic Order, with correſponding pilaſters, and garlands of various colours. The *entablature*, richly decorated, was divided in the centre by a tablet, on which was formed the word AMITY. The upper part of the ſtructure was adorned by four pilaſters, terminating in arches; the middle arch forming a ſeparate body, reaching to the cornice, which was delineated

ated by coloured lamps, from which iſſued a very vivid flame. Above the cornice was a ſtar of the moſt brilliant colours, its magnitude proportionate to the height at which it was placed, crowning the whole of this temporary fabric. Before the ſide arches were placed two vaſes, of an antique form; the interſtices between which were filled up with laurel trees, formed by green lamps, and the letters G. R. and F. R. ſurmounted by a Royal and Civic Crown. In the middle arch, above the cornice, was a large Tranſparency, repreſenting England and France, with their various attributes, in the act of uniting their hands, in token of amity, before an altar dedicated to Humanity. Over it, in the centre, appeared the word *Peace*, with olive branches around it.—At four in the afternoon, the buſineſs of lighting up commenced; and ſuch was the immenſe number of lamps, that, notwithſtanding the active exertions of 30 ſkilful lamplighters, it was ſeven before the work was finiſhed. Though the whole front was nearly a ſheet of undulating radiance, nothing heavy or overloaded was to be ſeen: all was light, and ſeemed rather to be ſuſpended in air, than fixed to an immoveable object, while the various colours had more the appearance of a beautiful piece of jewellery, than a collection of lamps. The whole was arranged in the form of a temple, with much appropriate ornament, and was very creditable to the Ambaſſador, and to the magnificence of his Government, which directed the expence of it: but the very circumſtance of its extraordinary brilliancy was the reaſon that few people could approach it, comparatively with the numbers who went to ſee it. Soon after eight o'clock Portman-ſquare was ſo completely jammed with people and carriages, that it was very difficult to get either in or out. Many carriages were ſtationary more than three hours. Nothing could exceed the gaiety of the ſcene, the band of muſic of the Coldſtream Guards being within-ſide the railing of Portman ſquare during the whole evening, playing martial airs. The ſquare was thickly crowded at 3 in the morning.

The Bank. The illumination of this national edifice was what might be expected from its wealth and importance, and the taſte and munificence of its Governors and Directors. The pediment all round the top of the building at both ends, and in the whole of the front, was beaded with a thick row of yellow lamps, and the ſame at the bottom of the architrave. In the grand front of the building the windows were ſeverally framed round by a beading of the ſame coloured lamps. The four columns in the principal front had a ſpiral wreath of lamps running from top to bottom; between the two central ones, a tranſparent picture repreſenting Britannia, ſeated; her robe of war is caſt aſide; and her helmet, ſhield, and cuiraſs, lying by her, ſhew that ſhe has recently diſarmed; ſhe is ſaluted by Peace; and Minerva, as her counſellor, ſtands near her tribune, while the pyramid immediately behind this groupe is a type of that ſtability which her government muſt acquire from ſuch an union. Britannia ſtretches out her right hand to receive Induſtry and Genius; while the other holds a cornucopia, the emblem of that abundance which beſt correſponds with the liberality of her views. This allegory exhibits the Britiſh Nation under the auſpices of Peace, impelled by the wiſdom of her councils to call into uſeful action the corporeal and intellectual energies of the country. The four flat columns were beaded in the ſame manner as the windows, with zig-zag wreathes from top to bottom. In both of the wings the falſe windows were filled with a ſtar, except the laſt but one of each, in which were beautiful tranſparencies by Smirke; the one a female figure, with an olive-branch waved over the head; the other ſhewing emblems of plenty. Between the urns which form the ornaments on the top was a feſtoon drapery, which had a moſt elegant as well as brilliant effect.

The East-India House. The wings of this ſuperb building were ornamented with feſtoons, forming the ſegment of a circle. Between the ſix columns, which were richly ornamented with twelve rows of necklaces, was placed the word "Peace," the volutes of the columns being beautifully ornamented with lamps In the centre opening of the front was a brilliant ſtar, ſupported by the letters G. R. with the Imperial crown predominant. This illumination conſiſted of 10,000 lamps.

The Mansion House was embelliſhed by a large tranſparency in the front. The ſubject—Peace diſpenſing her favours to the inhabitants of all parts of the globe. She appeared as an aërial being, to whom four figures, each repreſenting one of the four quarters of the globe, were paying homage, and gratefully accepting her mediation. Each quarter had its appropriate emblem; among which, at a diſtance, might be ſeen the commercial fleets of Great Britain returning to port. The whole had a fine effect. Above the tranſparency was the word "Peace," and above that "G. R." The pillars were alſo encircled partially with lamps, and ſome of the windows of the manſion were illuminated.

The front of the Phœnix Fire Office was embelliſhed in three diviſions. In the centre compartment, Bellona, ſtopped in her deſolating courſe by the Goddeſs of Peace, dropt the reins of her horſes which drew her blood-ſtained car, and turned aſide her face with averſion from the olive-branch preſented to her. At the top in the centre,

centre, was placed a brilliant Star of the Order of the Garter. Inſcription, "Glory to God on High!" Another tranſparent painting in the Eaſtern department, repreſented the horrors of War; a woman in agony lying on the corpſe of a deceaſed ſoldier; in the back ground, a city and port in flames, the terrified inhabitants flying in various directions. Inſcription, "War and Deſolation." On the Weſtern ſide, Britannia and Peace greeting each other. The diſtant ſcene preſented the riſing ſun ſhining over a placid ſea, and brightening a landſcape in which the plowman whiſtled on his way; the emblems of Commerce, Induſtry, and Plenty, were ſpread around; a City rebuilding, emblematical of the renovation of public proſperity. Aloft was a Phœnix, the moſt antient and celebrated ſymbol of the revival and regeneration of all things.—Inſcription, "Peace and Renovation." The whole was richly decorated with coloured lamps diſpoſed in obeliſks and feſtoons.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE was ſuperb beyond the powers of deſcription. The immenſe ſize of the building, and its towering elevation above all thoſe that ſurround it, afforded the proprietors prodigious advantages, which they improved with the greateſt ſpirit. During the day the Union Flag was diſplayed from the ſummit of the building; but towards evening this was replaced by a model of a man of war, ſo large that it is matter of the greateſt aſtoniſhment how they were able to hoiſt it to ſuch an height. Flags and ſtreamers floated from her top-maſts. The front in Ruſſel-ſtreet was illuminated with great taſte. At the top was a Dove, with an olive-branch; farther down, a Crown, with ſprigs of laurel, and the letters "G. R." and below the word "Peace," in lamps of the greateſt brilliancy. It was on the Weſt front, however, that pains and expence had been chiefly laviſhed; and certainly nothing ſo grand was ever before ſeen in London. Five colonades, of the Corinthian order, roſe from below to the top of the ellipſis which forms the box-lobby, and ſeemed to ſupport the whole. Between them were tranſparencies, exhibiting Peace, Britannia, Fame, and other appropriate figures. Among them was, firſt, a very large and beautiful tranſparency of the implements of war. Cannon were ſeen vomiting forth their deſtructive contents, and the dead and the dying appeared at a diſtance. The contraſt thus produced heightened the effect to a wonderful degree. This was ſurmounted by a Wheatſheaf, and the words Peace and Plenty, in characters ſeemingly each three feet long. Olive branches extended a great way on each ſide. There was next a circular Tranſparency, with the arms and emblems of the United Kingdom. Above this appeared a brilliant Imperial crown, with the two letters G. R. And at the top of all was an inexpreſſibly-fine tranſparent painting of a Dove flying downward, and bearing an olive-branch in its mouth. About ten o'clock the crowd, which then filled all the adjoining ſtreets, were ſurpriſed by the firing of a ſky rocket from the roof of the theatre. This was followed by ſplendid fire-works, rockets, ſtars, wheels, &c. which laſted near two hours; and, being let off from ſuch a ſtage, the effect was allowed, by all preſent, to be beyond whatever they had before witneſſed. At laſt the ſhip, placed by the ſtatue of Apollo, began to open upon another compoſed of combuſtible materials. A mock engagement enſued, and the latter blew up, ſhewing all the beauties of Chineſe fire. The finale was truly grand.

The narrow limits of COVENT GARDEN THEATRE did not admit of ſo magnificent a diſplay. The Bow-ſtreet front was, however, moſt ſuperbly illuminated. It conſiſted, as uſual, in the ſurmount of G. R. Crown, Stars, and other appendages; but this occaſion called for greater energy, in conſequence of which an allegorical tranſparency was exhibited, under which was written "London the Mart of the World." On each ſide were two female figures, emblematical of Induſtry and Commerce.

The STEEPLE of St. BRIDE's Church was illuminated in three ſtories; and Fleet-ſtreet, in general, had a proud pre-eminence in the ſplendour of this univerſal ſhew; the particulars of which would be almoſt endleſs to ſpecify.

SERJEANTS' INN GATE, locked; a border of lamps round the top of the gate outſide; and another at the extreme of the archway, inſide; a ſtar hanging down from it; the walls on each ſide the archway decorated with feſtoons of lamps. The effect beautiful, like the gate of a Fairy Temple.

Among many private devices, one of the moſt whimſical was a Tranſparent Coach, drawn through the City, by four horſes; it was an admirable contrivance, adapted to the Liverpool coach, on the top of which it was placed. The tranſparency was as large as the body of the coach, and turned on a pivot, by which it neceſſarily moved round, and ſhewed on every ſide diſtinct devices.—The ſtreets in every quarter were crowded, and in ſome it was ſcarcely poſſible to paſs. We imagine that there were on the pavement in the courſe of the day 400,000 people. The weather was quite favourable, and the ſtreets perfectly dry and comfortable to pedeſtrians. Yet ſome accidents occurred.

In the evening Miſs Mary Blandford, a young lady about 16, the daugther of a widow lady at Walworth, died ſuddenly at Mr. Martindale's Subſcription-houſe in Bond-

Bond-ſtreet. She had left her mother's houſe in the morning, under the protection of a gentleman with whom a tender and honourable connexion ſubſiſted. They came to town to ſee the ceremony of Peace, and in the evening remained to gratify their curioſity with a view of the illuminations.—About 10, as they were walking up Bond-ſtreet, he perceived her to let go his arm, and lean againſt the railing; ſhe immediately fainted; and he caught her in his arms to ſupport her from falling. Mr. Martindale's houſe was the firſt that preſented itſelf; he carried her in, and ſent for immediate medical aid, but in vain. The tender thread of life was cut; and ſhe expired in an inſtant, leaving to her lover the ſad office of relating the tale to her unhappy parent. On Saturday the Coroner's Inqueſt ſat upon the body at the Blue Poſts, Bond-ſtreet, and returned a verdict, "Died by the viſitation of God."—In Fenchurch-ſtreet two ladies were run over by a coach, one of whom had her leg broken, the other was much bruiſed about the body.—At the bottom of St. Martin's-lane, a well-dreſſed young woman was thrown under the wheels of a hackney-coach by the mob, and killed on the ſpot.—A tradeſman's wife in the neighbourhood of Fitzroy-ſquare had wrapped up her infant under her cloak, and made her way into Portman-ſquare, when, having ſatisfied her curioſity, ſhe returned home, and found her infant had been ſmothered in her arms.—Edward Thurmood, a journeyman to Mr. Robinſon, oil-merchant and tin-plate worker, in Long Acre, was paſſing along King-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare, in company with a friend; a piſtol was fired from the door of Mr. P. a tradeſman in that ſtreet, containing a wood ruler, about five inches and three quarters in length, and about five-eighths in diameter, which, entering the middle of his right thigh, perforated entirely in, ſo that the end of it could not be perceived. The deceaſed was taken to St. George's hoſpital, where he died. He was a fine young man, upwards of ſix feet high, and much reſpected.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock, as Mr. and Mrs. Lane, of Leaden-hall ſtreet, with Mrs. Kron and daughters, were paſſing St. Clement's church, a daring as well as dangerous outrage was committed by throwing a ſerpent into the carriage; from the effects of which the ladies narrowly eſcaped, as it burſt before Mr. Lane could extricate it from their dreſſes, and by its exploſion ſet fire to a young lady's gown, which being of muſlin was burnt in ſeveral places before it could be extinguiſhed, and ſhe now lies very much indiſpoſed.—An accident alſo happened at *Briſtol*, in a houſe in Eugene-ſtreet, the property of Mrs. Tycroſs. The tenant illuminated the cupola, it took fire, and was burnt to the ground, uninſured.

Amidſt all the ſplendours of illumination on this happy event, we do not remember to have ſeen much brightneſs of fancy diſplayed in the inſcriptions. "BRITAIN'S GLORY," as it was the ſhorteſt, was among the beſt and the moſt appropriate, being ſurmounted by the model of a ſhip of war apparently afloat. We exempt, however, from this cenſure the two following inſcriptions, which we underſtand were prepared for a tranſparency during the illuminations conſequent upon the ratification of the Preliminaries of Peace, by a Gentleman *, to whom, we have reaſon to believe, we were formerly indebted for a Poem written near the concluſion of the diſaſtrous American war.

The deſign was a large ſpreading Oak as the Britiſh Tree of Liberty, with wreathes of Acorns and Oak-leaves round the margins. Immediately under the ſpreading Oak the following Inſcription:

"The
Britiſh Conſtitution
hath been juſtly and aptly compared
to the Britiſh Oak,
the emblem and the inſtrument
of our naval pre-eminence,"
which ſtrikes its roots as far into the earth
as it extends its branches towards Heaven.
The ſtorms of faction have agitated its
boſom,
but could not diſturb its baſis:
Attacked in vain
by external war and internal treaſon,
by Infidelity and Atheiſm,
it ſtill flouriſhes
in full vigour and beauty,
and ſhall give ſhelter
to Generations yet unborn.

Oh! thus ſecure, may Britain never more
The dangerous aid of foreign arms implore;
But on her own internal ſtrength depend,
And her own Sons their native plains defend!
Again ſecure, may Britons evermore
With grateful hearts the Pow'r Supreme
adore;
Confeſs the juſtice of th' avenging rod,
And own the mercies of Almighty God!

October, 1801. ***

The companion to the above was alſo a large ſpreading Oak, as the Britiſh Tree of Liberty, intended for a correſponding window.

Thy envied freedom firſt, Britannia, roſe
A ſlender plant amidſt a hoſt of foes;
Nurtur'd in blood, oft cruſh'd by tyrant
ſway,
Its unſupported branches fade away,
But from oppreſſion ſoon revive again,
Sprinkled with blood of noble Champions
ſlain:

* Dr. Sherwen.

Che-

Cherish'd by these, by Time's maturing hand, [land;
Wide spread the branches o'er the smiling
To ev'ry part alike the shades extend,
Alike the people and the King defend;
With equal care contending storms assuage
Of regal pow'r or democratic rage.

Cherish'd in Peace harmonious, kindly giv'n,
The last best bounty of indulgent Heav'n,
Auspicious Freedom! may'st thou hence-forth smile
With equal blessings on Hibernia's Isle!
There may surrounding nations gladly see
Th' ingrafted Scion of this mystic Tree,
Flourish in Union, and extend in length,
Grow with our growth, and strengthen with our strength!

Thou too, fair Gallia, once the Monarch's pride—
For loyalty renown'd—in deep affliction tried;
Soon may thy conscious Sons with me accord,
In freedom hail a lawful King restor'd!

And Oh! when late *our* Sovereign yields his breath,
And all his virtues are rever'd in death,
Like him, to just, to patriot deeds inclin'd,
May future Kings a grateful people find!

But if, like bigot James, or Charles a doubtful name,
Or Cromwell, damn'd to everlasting fame;
If ever tyrant try to spurn the law,
Or desp'rate faction menace it with awe,
May you, ye Sons of Freedom, Britons born, [scorn!
With native pride the worthless wretches
Rouse, rouse to arms again, your freedom earn, [learn:
And let this truth that desp'rate faction
Down through successive times, successive Kings, [springs.
Freedom oppress'd, with double vigour

October, 1801. ***

The ceremony of the Proclamation of Peace was performed in *Dublin* on Thursday, the 6th of May, amidst the acclamations of thousands of delighted spectators. In the mean time, the guns in the Park fired three Royal salutes of 20 rounds each. In consequence of the timely cation of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, no illuminations took place there in the evening.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Paris, April 27. The First Consul, in the name of the French Republick, has proclaimed, as a law of the Republick, the following *Senatus Consultum*:

Extract from the REGISTERS *of the* CONSERVATIVE SENATE *of April* 26.

The Conservative Senate, united to the number of Members prescribed by the 90th Article of the Constitution, having seen the extract of the Register of the deliberations of the Council of State of the 16th instant, containing a project of an ACT OF AMNESTY, CONCERNING THE EMIGRANTS, sent to the Council of State by the Consuls of the Republick; the deliberations of the Council of State upon this project, and the result of those deliberations, approved by the First Consul, that the project of the Act of Amnesty should be presented to the Senate, to become the matter of a *Senatus Consultum*, &c. &c.; considering that the measure proposed is demanded by the actual state of things, by justice, and by national interest, and that it is conformable to the spirit of the Constitution: considering that, at the different epochs of passing the laws relative to Emigration, France was torn by intestine divisions, supporting against all Europe a war, of which History affords no parallel, and which created a necessity for rigorous and extraordinary measures; that the Peace which is now made without, indicates the cementing of interior tranquillity, and an oblivion of the evils inseparable from a long revolution; that nothing can more effectually secure peace within, than a measure which, tempering the severity of the law, puts an end to the uncertainty and delay resulting from the established forms of erasures; considering that this measure will be only an amnesty to a great number who are more mistaken than criminal, whilst those really guilty will be punished by being definitively placed upon the list of emigrants; that this Amnesty, inspired by mercy, is not agreed to but on conditions just in themselves, necessary for the public safety, and wisely combined with the national interest; that the particular disposition of the Amnesty, in prohibiting any attempt to overthrow the Acts of the Republick, has consecrated anew the guarantee to the purchasers of national domains, which will always be an object of earnest solicitude with the Conservative Senate, as it is with the Consuls: the Conservative Senate decrees as follows:

TITLE I.—*Dispositions relative to the Persons of Emigrants.*

Art. 1. An amnesty is granted for emigration, to every individual who is not definitively erased.

2. Those individuals who are not in France, shall be bound to return before the 23d of September next.

3. Immediately on their return, they shall declare, before the Commissaries appointed for that purpose, in the cities of Calais, Brussels, Mayence, Strasburg, Geneva, Nice, Bayonne, Perpignan, and Bourdeaux,

Bourdeaux, that they return to the territory of the Republick by virtue of the Amneſty.

4. This declaration ſhall be followed by an oath of fidelity to the Government eſtabliſhed by the Conſtitution; and that they will not entertain, either directly or indirectly, any connexion or correſpondence with the enemies of the State.

5. Thoſe who have received from foreign Powers places, titles, decorations, gratuities, or penſions, ſhall be bound to declare it before the ſaid Commiſſaries, and formally to renounce the ſame.

6. Thoſe who ſhall not return to France before the 23d of September, and fulfil the conditions preſcribed by the preceding articles, ſhall remain excluded out of the preſent Amneſty, and definitively placed upon the liſt of Emigrants, unleſs they prove in due form that it was impoſſible for them to return to the territory of the Republick within the time fixed, and that they have, before the expiration of that time, fulfilled before the Agents of the Republick, in the countries where they reſide, the other conditions above expreſſed.

7. Thoſe who are at preſent on the French territory, ſhall be bound under the ſame penalty and definitive eſtabliſhment on the Liſt of Emigrants, to make, within one month from the date of the preſent Act, before the Prefect of the Department where they reſide, ſitting in the Council of Prefecture, the ſame declaration, oath, and renunciation.

8. The Commiſſaries and Prefects charged with receiving ſuch declarations, oaths, and renunciations, ſhall without delay tranſmit to the Miniſter of the Interior, in the form of a diſpatch, the Proces-verbal of their proceedings, on ſight of which the Miniſter ſhall make out a Certificate of Amneſty, which ſhall be ſent to the Miniſter of Juſtice, by whom it ſhall be ſigned, and delivered to the individual concerned.

9. Such individual ſhall, until the delivery of ſuch Certificate of Amneſty, reſide in the Commune in which he made the declaration of his return to the territory of the Republick.

10. The following perſons are exempted out of the preſent Amneſty. 1ſt. Thoſe individuals who have commanded armies aſſembled in hoſtility to the Republick. 2d. Thoſe who have had rank in the enemies armies. 3d. Thoſe who, ſince the foundation of the Republick, have held places in the houſehold of the *ci-devant* French Princes. 4th. Thoſe who are known to have been, or were, actually movers or agents of the civil or foreign war. 5th. Thoſe who commanded by land or ſea, as well as the Repreſentatives of the people, who have been found guilty of treaſon againſt the Republick; and the Archbiſhops and Biſhops, who, deſpiſing legitimate authority, have refuſed to give in their reſignation.

11. The individuals denominated in the preceding article are definitively placed on the Liſt of Emigrants; but the number ſo definitively placed on the Liſt of Emigrants ſhall not exceed 1000, of whom 500 ſhall be named previous to the 23d of September next.

12. The emigrants to whom the Amneſty is extended, as well as thoſe who have been definitively eraſed from the Liſt of Emigrants, according to the decree of the Conſuls of the 28th Vendemiaire (October 20), 1801, ſhall for the ſpace of ten years, from the date of the eraſure, or Certificate of Amneſty, be under the ſpecial inſpection of Government.

13. The Government, if it judges expedient, ſhall have the power to oblige the individuals placed under the ſaid inſpection, to remove to the diſtance of 20 leagues from their ordinary place of reſidence. They may alſo be removed to a greater diſtance, if circumſtances ſhould require it; but in that caſe, the order of removal muſt firſt have been committed to the Council of State.

14. After the expiration of ten years of inſpection, all the individuals againſt whom the Government ſhall not have been obliged to put the above-mentioned meaſures in execution, ſhall ceaſe to be ſubject to the ſaid inſpection; it may be extended to the whole duration of the lives of thoſe againſt whom theſe meaſures have been put in execution.

15. The individuals ſubjected to the inſpection of Government ſhall enjoy, in other reſpects, all their rights as Citizens.

TITLE II. *Arrangements relative to Goods.*

16. The individuals included in the Amneſty ſhall not be entitled, under any pretext, or in any caſe, to interfere with the arrangements reſpecting property, which have been entered into between the Republick and individuals before the preſent Amneſty.

17. Thoſe of their goods which are ſtill in the hands of the Nation (with the exception of woods and foreſts, which have been declared unalienable by law; immoveables applied to public ſervice, the rights of property, real or pretended, to impoſitions on the grand canals; claims which they may have on the Public Treaſury, and the extinction of which took place in the moment of confuſion, when the Republick ſeized on their goods and debts,) ſhall be reſtored to them without any of the fruits, which, in conformity to a law paſſed, pertain to the Republick, down to the day on which they obtain their Certificate of Amneſty.

The preſent *Senatus-Conſulte* ſhall be tranſ-

tranſmitted by a Meſſage to the Conſuls of the Republick.

(Signed) TRONCHET, Preſident,
CHAPEL and SERURIER,
Secretaries.

By the Conſervative Senate, Secretary-General, CAUCHY.

Let the preſent *Senatus-Conſulte* be confirmed by the Seal of State, inſerted in the Bulletin of the Laws, inſcribed in the Regiſters of the Judiciary and Adminiſtrative Authorities; and let the Miniſter of Juſtice be charged with ſuperintending its publication.

Paris, April 26, 1802.

(Signed) BONAPARTE, Firſt Conſul.
H. B. MARET, Sec. of State.

A Deputation from the Reformed Church (Proteſtants) lately waited on Bonaparte; and, among other compliments, ſaid, they would call the 19th century of the Chriſtian æra *The age of* BONAPARTE. The Firſt Conſul, in his anſwer, ſaid, "That he ſaw with pleaſure the Members of the Conſiſtory of the Reformed Church of Paris; that Government was ſenſible of their attachment, and knew that the morality preached in their temple was pure, and as favourable to good order as to good manners."

All the Catholic Biſhops nominated by the Firſt Conſul have been preſented to him by C. Portalis. He received them with every mark of diſtinction, and addreſſed them in a ſhort ſpeech, concluding with the following words: "Unite together, to merit the eſteem and confidence of your fellow-citizens; you will then give the Government no occaſion to repent its having given a new exiſtence to the Miniſters of the Altar."

Paris, May 5. The Spaniſh ſquadron ſet ſail on the 1ſt from Breſt: the conduct of the Spaniſh officers and crews, during their whole abode there, has been exemplary. The Firſt Conſul has ordered, as a mark of his ſatisfaction, that there ſhould be made a preſent of a pair of piſtols and a ſabre to each Captain in the Fleet.—*Moniteur.*

The new diviſion of pariſhes in the dioceſe of Paris is completed; there are 12 Rectors, and 36 Succurſals, for the city of Paris.

May 6. In the Legiſlative Body Berlier read a Meſſage, on preſenting the Definitive Treaty of Peace.

Roederer, one of the Counſellors of State, who brought the Meſſage, made ſome obſervations upon it, highly complimentary to the Chief Conſul, and to his brother the Negotiator.

The Preſident congratulated the Aſſembly upon the condition of France and of the world.

In the Tribunate it was unanimouſly decreed, "That ſome ſplendid pledge of national gratitude ſhall be given to General Firſt Conſul Bonaparte."

Paris, May 8. General Menou has arrived at Paris, and has been preſented to the Firſt Conſul, who gave him the moſt diſtinguiſhed reception.

General Menou ſaid to him, "Conſul, in coming into your preſence, I feel a ſtrong renewal of my regret, at having witneſſed the loſs of your fineſt conqueſt."

"The fate of battles," replied the Firſt Conſul, "is uncertain. You did every thing that could be expected, after the unfortunate affair of the 21ſt (of March), from a man of courage and experience. Your long reſiſtance at Alexandria contributed to the ſucceſsful iſſue of the Preliminaries of London. Your good and wiſe adminiſtration has procured you the eſteem of every man capable of eſtimating its influence on public proſperity. I well know all that has paſſed in your army. Your misfortunes have, doubtleſs, been great; but they have not leſſened you in the ſmalleſt degree in my eſteem; and I ſhall take the earlieſt occaſion to give an open proof of it, in order that no clamour may fix a ſtain upon your conduct." *Moniteur.*

A deputation of 15 Members of the Tribunate went yeſterday to the Government Palace, at two o'clock; and being immediately introduced to an audience, the Orator of the Deputation, Simeon, addreſſed the Conſuls in a ſpeech, in which he took a review of all that had been done by Government, and informed the Chief Conſul of the wiſh expreſſed by the Tribunate to beſtow a national recompence upon him.

Bonaparte made the following reply:

"The Government is deeply affected by the ſentiments which you expreſs in the name of the Tribunate.

"The juſtice which you do to its proceedings is the moſt agreeable reward of its efforts. It ſees in it the reſult of thoſe more intimate communications which better enable you to eſtimate the purity of its views and intentions.

"As to myſelf, I receive with the moſt lively gratitude, the vote agreed to by the Tribunate.

"I am ſolicitous for no other glory than that of completely accompliſhing the taſk impoſed upon me. I aſpire to no other recompence than the affection of my fellow citizens:—happy, if they are fully convinced, that the evils which they may ſuffer will always be thoſe which ſhall moſt ſenſibly affect my feelings; that life is dear to me only from the ſervices which it enables me to render to my country; and that death itſelf will have no terrors for me, if in my laſt moments I can behold the happineſs of the Republic as firmly ſecured as its glory."

PARIS,

PARIS, MAY 9.

ACTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

CONSERVATIVE SENATE, MAY 8.

RE-ELECTION OF THE FIRST CONSUL.

The Senate, having assembled together to the number prescribed by the 90th Article of the Constitution, decreed as follows:—

"Art. 1. The Conservative Senate, in the name of the French People, expresses its gratitude to the Consuls of the Republic.

"2. The Conservative Senate *re-elects Citizen* NAPOLEON BONAPARTE *First Consul of the Republic for the ten years that shall immediately follow the ten years for which he was appointed by the 30th Article of the Constitution.*

"3. The present Senatus Consultum shall be transmitted by a message to the Legislative Body, and to the Consuls of the Republic.

"(Signed) TRONCHET, President."

BONAPARTE, *First Consul of the French Republic to the Conservative Senate.*

"*Senators,*

"The honourable testimony of your esteem, expressed in your deliberations of the 8th, shall be for ever engraven on my heart. The suffrages of the people have invested me with the supreme Magistracy. I should not look upon myself as assured of the national confidence, if the act that was to continue me in that high office was not again sanctioned by the same suffrage. During the three years that have just elapsed, Fortune has smiled propitiously on the Republic: but Fortune is inconstant; and how many are those on whom she has lavished her favours, that have lived a few years too long! The interest I feel for my glory and my happiness should seem to have marked the term of my public life at the moment that the peace of the world was proclaimed. But every attention to the glory and the happiness of a Citizen should cease to operate when the interests of the State or the public kindness call upon him. You think that I owe a new sacrifice to the people—that sacrifice I will make, if the wish of the people commands what is authorised by your vote. BONAPARTE.

"By order of the First Consul,

"(Signed) H. B. MARET."

ARRETE *of May* 10.

The Consuls of the Republic, upon the report of the Ministers, the Council of State being present; having received the Act of the Conservative Senate of the 18th of the present month; the Message of the First Consul to the Conservative Senate, of the date of the 19th; considering that the resolution of the First Consul is a grateful homage paid to the Sovereignty of the People, consulted upon their dearest interests, ought to know no other limits but those of their common interests, decree as follows:

Art. 1. The people of France shall be consulted upon this question:

Shall NAPOLEON BONAPARTE *be Consul for Life?*

2. There shall be Registers opened in every Commune, where the Citizens shall be invited to sign their opinion upon this question.

3. These Registers shall be open to the Secretaries of all administrations, to the Greffes of the Tribunals, and to all Mayors and Notaries.

4. The time allowed for voting in each department shall be three weeks, reckoning from the day of the arrival of this Arrête at the Prefecture, and seven days, reckoning from the time when the dispatch shall arrive at each Commune.

5. The Ministers are charged with the execution of the present Arrête, which shall be inserted in the bulletin of the laws. The Second Consul (Signed) CAMBACERES. The Sec. of State (Signed) H. B. MARET.

The French General Destaing has been killed in a duel by Gen. Reignier. They fought with pistols at 20 paces, advancing two paces each shot. Regnier was wounded by the second. An explanation was attempted; and Regnier said, that he did not mean to impeach the personal courage of the other; but Destaing said, that no apology for such an offence to a soldier could be received. Regnier's next shot entered his forehead, and killed him on the spot.

Regnier afterwards wrote to Gen. Menou, accusing him of having been the immediate cause of the loss of Egypt to France.

May 21. The Councils have ratified the Treaty of Amiens, and voted thanks to Joseph Bonaparte.

The 12 Mayors of Paris have transmitted an official letter to the Prefect, stating, that, from their observation, it was the wish of the people of their department to be enabled, not only to confer the Consulship for life on Bonaparte, but to authorize him to appoint his successor. They propose, therefore, that this question shall be submitted to the people:—"*Shall* NAPOLEON BONAPARTE *have the power to nominate his successor?*" The Prefect of the Department returned for answer, that he had no power to propose that second question, which he highly approved. He says, however, that a great number of votes had already been given, with the amendment suggested; and he thinks, that the people should be allowed to vote with that addition, if they think fit! [As it is expressly said in the Constitution, that no change can take place unless it emanates from the Senate, there is an evident irregularity in the proceeding; yet the dexterity with which it is managed, bids fair to ensure its complete success. The people, in their enthusiastic admiration of his genius, subscribe with avidity to every means of gratifying the ambition and securing the power of their idol; and no concession seems thought too great in return for the services rendered to the Country by the Consular Chief. These

These multiplied proofs of national gratitude muſt, no doubt, prove highly grateful to Bonaparte; yet the fate of Cæſar ſhould ſerve as a wholeſome leſſon, and induce him to conſider, whether thoſe who now appear moſt forward in promoting his views, may not prove the future inſtruments of his deſtruction.]

A perſon of the name of Bonneville Ayral, ſtiling himſelf a Chef de Battalion in the 14th regiment of the line, lately ſtuck up a bill at Paris; in which, after extolling the ſervices of Bonaparte, and comparing him with Titus, he ſays, "My wiſh is, that the French people may proclaim NAPOLEON BONAPARTE *Firſt Emperor of the Gauls*, and fix in his family the hereditary power, upon re-eſtabliſhing the Salic law."

ST. DOMINGO.

The Paris Official Journal *(Moniteur)* of the 22d May contains correſpondence from St. Domingo; by which it appears, that the obſtacles which the French meet with are great and numerous, and that the warfare is of the moſt bloody and obſtinate deſcription. A letter of Gen. Le Clerc details the events of the campaign down to the 25th of March; it ſhews the difficulties with which the French obtain every ſucceſs, and gives a dreadful picture of the nature of the conteſt, which, horrible to relate! ſeems to be conducted upon an indiſcriminate maſſacre on both ſides. After mentioning the burning of the town of Leogane by the black General Deſſalines, and the preſervation of the South of the iſland from a ſimilar fate by the efforts of General Laplume, who had deſerted Touſſaint, Le Clerc gives an account of the capture of the important poſt of Crête à Pierrot, which was defended with the utmoſt obſtinacy by the rebel army. It appears, that the French force was not ſtrong enough at once to attack this poſition, and protect its former conqueſts; ſo that while they marched into the interior, Touſſaint and Chriſtophe fell upon the country in their rear, burned all the towns of the Northern plain, and braved General Boyer in his intrenchments, within a few miles of the Cape. That General, however, maintained his poſt, and Touſſaint retired to Gonaives, whither Gen. Rochambeau was ſent in purſuit of him. The reinforcements from Havre and Fluſhing had arrived after theſe actions; and Admiral Villaret, who announces this circumſtance, conſiders that the force in the iſland is now more than ſufficient to accompliſh every purpoſe.—From the whole of the accounts, however, it appears as if Touſſaint was determined to abandon his cauſe only with his life; and, though there is a probability of his being ultimately ſubdued, yet, from the horrible nature of his reſiſtance, it is evident that in the conqueſt of the iſland the French will obtain little more than a depopulated waſte.

From all the correſpondence we plainly learn, that the Blacks, to a man, oppoſe the French; and, if ſubmiſſion be made at any time, it is only becauſe they are not in force to reſiſt. The moment an opportunity offers, the moment Touſſaint or his Generals appear, all the Blacks, who pretended to have been reconciled to the French, take up arms to deſtroy them. The war has become one of extermination on both ſides. We read, on ſeveral occaſions, that the French put all the Blacks they took to the ſword; and Touſſaint, we are told, has, in his turn, maſſacred 10,000 Whites, Blacks, and Mulattoes, in cold blood. The French collected 8000 perſons, whom he intended to put to death; and it appears no one is able to live but under the ſtandard of one or the other party. Touſſaint burns all the towns and plantations, that he may compel the inhabitants and cultivators to join him, and deprive the French of reſources; while the female Blacks, his partizans, are inſtructed to plant articles of proviſion in various parts, for the ſupport of the Black army; and no doubt they will, in this manner, derive a plentiful ſuſtenance. The French ſay, they have obtained proviſions that will laſt them ſix months. They have been marching 40 days, and muſt have ſuffered ſeverely by ſickneſs. As the wet and unwholeſome weather ſets in about this time, it is probable that Le Clerc is now compelled to confine himſelf to the chief maritime towns. The uneaſineſs he repeatedly betrays reſpecting the arrival of reinforcements proves his conſcious weakneſs.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Nine human ſkeletons were lately found at *Little Silver*, in Somerſetſhire, by ſome labourers who were digging for ſtone. About three years ago there were ſeveral others found near the ſame place; it is generally ſuppoſed they were part of the forces of the Duke of Monmouth, who were routed by the Earl of Feverſham, in the year 1685, and murdered by the ſcouts of Col. Kirk, who were placed in that direction to intercept the fugitives.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Thurſday, May 14.

At a very numerous meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, a recommendation from the Council to augment the annual payment of the members from 2 guineas to 3, and the compoſition fee from 20 to 30 guineas, the latter, even by retroſpect to former compounders, was rejected by a great majority.

Monday, May 16.

This afternoon a great part of the Marſhalſea Priſon fell in; fortunately for its inhabitants, no lives were loſt. This priſon has been in a ruinous ſtate for ſome years.

Vol. LXVII. p. 437. The Rev. Peter Newcome was collated to a prebend at Landaff in 1753; and to a prebend at St. Aſaph in 1764; which laſt he reſigned to his brother in 1766, on being collated to the ſinecure rectory of Darowen. By the appointment of his friend, J. Heathcote, eſq. he twice preached Lady Moyer's Lectures in St. Paul's, and was the laſt preacher upon that occaſion, the inſtitution having been originally appointed for a certain term of years, which expired with his laſt lecture. (Edwards's St. Aſaph, p. 219.)

Vol. LXXII. p. 278. William Pigott, eſq. was of Doddershall, co. Buckingham; and a good eſtate in that county devolved to him by the death of Viſcounteſs Say and Sele. She was the widow of John Pigott, eſq. who deviſed the eſtate, after her death, to his nephew, William Pigott, eſq. the ſon of the late Rev. William Pigott, of Edgmond, Shropſhire. He married the only daughter of the late Sir Wm. Wolſeley, bart. of Wolſeley Park, Staffordſhire, by whom he has left ſeveral children.

Pp. 285, 372. Miſs Wilkes, by her laſt will, dated July 18, 1800, has directed her houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare and her houſe near St. Sepulchre's church to be ſold.—To Joſeph Paice, eſq. one of her executors, ſhe gives all her pictures not otherwiſe diſpoſed of; with her houſe in Gracechurch-ſtreet, ſubject to an annuity of 20l. to James Daviſon, formerly ſervant to her honoured mother—to Mr. John Wainewright and Mr. James Boudon, the other executors, 100l. each—to Samuel Shore, eſq. and William Hood, eſq. 50l. each—to her couſin Charles Wilkes, of New York, ſon of her uncle Iſrael, all her ſettled eſtates in the counties of Cambridge, Norfolk, Berks, and Bedford, ſubject to 100l. a year to his father Iſrael for life, and 80l. to his mother ſhould ſhe live to be a widow; ſubject alſo to legacies of 50l. to his ſiſter Mrs. Symond, and 30l. to his brother Mr. John De Ponthieu Wilkes, —to her couſin Lady Baker (wife of Sir Robert B. bart. of Richmond, and only daughter of Mr. Wilkes's ſiſter Mrs. Hayley, relict of the late Alderman H. and now wife of Mr. Jeffreys, of America) the ſilver cup that was the honourable gift of the City of London to her dear and honoured father, the picture of her father and herſelf by Zoffany, her portrait in crayons by Hoare, all her plate and china, and 2000l. 3 per Cent. Conſols. reverſible to her daughter Mary Hayley Baker, to whom 1500l. of the like ſtock is alſo ſeparately given, with all her diamonds, ornaments, trinkets, &c. and her own library (except the gems of Worlidge)—to Sir Robert Baker 1000l. South-ſea ſtock—a handſome ſum to Miſs Harriet Wilkes of Kenſington Gore, with her father's gold watch—to her couſin, the relict of Mr. John Barrett, 1550l. 3 per Cent. Conſols. ſubject to an annuity of 25l. to her uncle Heaton Wilkes, eſq.—to Mrs. Amelia Arnold (ſince dead) 2500l. South-ſea ſtock for her life:—to the Ducheſs de Chaſtillon 2000l. new 5 per Cent. Bank ſtock—to the Ducheſs of Cruſſol and the Ducheſs de la Tremoille (daughters of the Ducheſs de Chaſtillon) 50l. each, not only from perſonal regard, but as a proof of the reſpect and grateful affection ſhe retained for the Ducheſs de la Valliere—all the portraits of that family alſo to be given back to them—to Mrs. Buller and Mrs. Motte, each, for life, 1500l. new 5 per Cent. ſtock—to the Rev. Henry Taylor her farm and lands at Royſton, co Lincoln, and alſo her farm and manor of Ey horne court, in Kent—to Mrs. Gordon 20l.—to Lady Shuldham a row of large pearls—to Mr. H. T. Williams 60l.—to her reſpected and dear friends Mr. and Mrs. Hastings the prints and bronzes in the eating parlour—a five-guinea piece to Mrs. Trapaud, and two others to the two Miſs Meades.—Her honoured father's library (according to a catalogue by Mr. Peter Elmſly, of Sloane-ſtreet) with the remaining copies of Catullus and Theophraſtus, to be ſold under Mr. Elmſly's directions; the produce (after a legacy to himſelf of 50l.) to be paid to the two ſenior aldermen and the chamberlain of London, to be applied, at their diſcretion, towards the relief of the widows and children of decayed freemen.—All her Manuſcripts of whatever kind, ſhe directs to be faithfully delivered to Mr. Elmſly, to whoſe judgment and delicacy ſhe confides them. [In better hands this truſt could not have been depoſited: but, unfortunately, Mr. Elmſly is now no more.] Mr. Wilkes's *Life of himſelf* is not forthcoming. The covers in which it was bound (and in which the writer of this article has frequently been ſhewn ſelect parts of it by Mr. Wilkes) remains; but the leaves are completely cut out. She gives legacies to all her ſervants; 10l. to the poor of St. George, Hanover-ſquare; 10l. to the poor of St. Sepulchre's; deſires her executors to give ſomething to the poor wherever ſhe had eſtates; and requeſts to be buried with her father in Groſvenor chapel.—All the remainders of her different bequeſts (which probably will be conſiderable) to the Archbiſhops of Canterbury and York, for the time being, in truſt for charitable purpoſes. And any thing not ſpecified ſhe commits to the diſcretion of her executors.—Her arms were, Quarterly of ſix: 1. Or, a chevron Sable, between three crows' heads eraſed proper. *Wilkes.* 2. Argent, on a bend Gules three bulls' heads and necks, couped Argent. 3. Sable, a chevron between three pelicans, Or. 4. Gules, a pomegranate erect and ſlipt Or. 5. Vaire, a chief Or; over all,

on

on a bend Gules, three mullets of the ſecond, pierced of the third. 6. Or, ſemé of croſs croſſlets fitché, a lion rampant Gules.

P. 377. Lord Kenyon died April 5.

P. 380. Sir John Hugh Smyth ſucceeded his father Sir Jarrit in 1783; and married, 1757, Elizabeth only daughter and heir of Henry Woolnough, eſq. of Pucklechurch, co. Glouceſter.

Ibid. The Rev. Jeremiah Belgrave had been rector of Preſton, co. Rutland, 68 years, and was alſo rector of North Kilworth, co. Leiceſter, both family livings. He was of Emanuel college, Cambridge; B. A. 1730, M. A. 1757.

P. 381. Lord Guildford named Lord Hobart and Mr. Coutts his executors; and Mr. Sulivan, brother-in-law to Lord Hobart, and Mr. Adam, truſtees to his Lordſhip's eldeſt daughter, Lady Maria North. He directed by his will to be buried at Rochſtein abbey, the family ſeat (adjoining Banbury) in Oxfordſhire, in the moſt private manner; and particularly requeſted that the aſſembling of his tenantry, which has been uſual in the family on ſimilar occaſions to meet the funeral, might be diſpenſed with.——It was erroneouſly ſtated that, upon the demiſe of the late Earl of Guildford without male-iſſue, the barony of North is ſeparated from the earldom, and deſcends in abeyance to his Lordſhip's ſiſters. The barony of North is certainly a barony in fee, the anceſtor of the preſent Earl, Sir F. North, having been ſummoned to parliament by writ in 1553; but the male-iſſue of Frederick Earl of Guildford (father of the preſent Earl) muſt be extinct before that barony can devolve upon the heir-general. As long as there ſhall be any iſſue from the preſent Earl or his brother, the barony of North cannot become veſted in their ſiſters. If the Earl of Guildford ſhould have a ſon, he would not, as erroneouſly aſſerted, be ſtyled by courteſy Lord Guildford, but Lord North, the latter being the more antient title.

Births.

March 28. At Moreton, co. Dorſet, Lady Harriet Frampton, a ſon.

April 22. In George-ſtreet, Edinburgh, the wife of John Corſe Scott, eſq. a daugh.

26 In Gower-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, the wife of Henry Jones, eſq. a daughter.

At Farley-hill, Surrey, the wife of Capt. Wm. Pierrepoint, of the royal navy, a dau.

27. In Bolton-row, Viſcounteſs Chetwynd, a daughter.

Lately, at Limerick, in Ireland, the wife of Rob. O'Callaghan Newenham, eſq. a dau.

At the ſeat of James Mann, eſq. at Linton-place, Kent, the wife of Col. Rochefort, daugh. of Sir Horatio Mann, a ſon and heir.

The wife of Henry White, eſq. of Lanſdowne-place, a ſon.

In Devonſhire-place, the wife of James Wildman, eſq. twins.

In Somerſet-place, the wife of Jn. Whitaker, eſq. a ſon and heir.

Lady Frances Vandeleur, a daughter.

May 2. At Hadley, near Barnet, the wife of Alexander Dury, eſq. a ſtill-born child, being her ſeventh ſon.

In Manchester-ſtreet, the wife of the Rev. Charles Digby, a ſon.

In Glouceſter-place, Mrs. Maſſy Dawſon, a ſon and heir.

4. At Uffington, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, Lady Fludyer, a daughter.

7. In Stratford-place, the wife of Lawrence Dundas Campbell, eſq. a daughter.

8. At Otterley park, the Counteſs of Weſtmorland, a ſon.

In Conduit ſtreet, Lady Frances Moreton, a ſon and heir.

11. At his houſe on Hampſtead heath, the wife of H. C. Mair, eſq. a ſon.

12. At Clifton, near Briſtol, the wife of the Rev. George-Henry Glaſſe, rector of Hanwell, Middleſex, a daughter.

14. In Somerſet-place, Lady Louiſa Rodney, a ſon.

At Lamer, Herts, the wife of Charles-Drake Garrard, eſq. a daughter.

15. In Soho-ſquare, the widow of John White, eſq. of the H. of Commons, a ſon.

16. In North Caſtle-ſtreet, Edinburgh, the wife of Col. Robert Mackenzie, a ſon.

17 In Manchester-ſquare, the wife of T. Wheeler Milner, eſq. a ſon.

19. At Bayfordbury, Herts, the wife of Wm. Baker, eſq. M. P. a ſon.

20. Lady Kenſington, a ſon.

22. At his ſeat at Bulwick, co. Northampton, the wife of Thomas Tryon, eſq. a ſon and heir.

At Hampſtead, the wife of Samuel Gambier, eſq. a ſon.

At Totteridge, Herts, the wife of Claude Hunter, eſq. a daughter.

23. Mrs. Howard, of Corby caſtle, a dau.

24. In Park-ſtreet, the lady of Sir Thomas Barret Lennard, bart. a ſon.

25. At Averham, co Nottingham, the wife of the Rev. Robert Chaplin, a ſon.

Marriages.

April 7. At Meriden, co. Warwick, the Hon. Wm. Booth Grey, ſecond ſon of the Earl of Stamford, to Miſs Pryce, eldeſt daughter and one of the coheireſſes of the late Thomas P. eſq. of Duffryn, co. Glamorgan.

10. Rev. J. W. Flavell, rector of Stodey with Hunworth, co. Norfolk, to Miſs Caroline Aufrere, daugh. of Anthony A. eſq. of Hoveton-hall, in the ſame county.

14. Rev. J. Croſs Morphew, rector of Walpole St. Peter, Norwich, to the youngeſt daughter of the late Rev. Robert Thomlinſon, rector of Cley next the Sea.

22. Col. Dyke, of the Coldſtream guards, ſon of Sir John D. bart. to Miſs Louiſa Lemon, daughter of Sir Wm. L. bart. M. P. for Cornwall.

24. Rev.

24. Rev. Edward Bradford, rector of Stalbridge, co. Dorset, to Miss Paget, of Doulting, Somerset.

26. At Edinburgh, the Hon. George Vere Hobart, second son of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, to Miss Janet Maclean, eldest da. of Lieut.-col. Alexander M. of Coll.

27. John Bacon, esq. of Fryern-house, Middlesex, and of the First Fruits office, to the relict of the late Charles Morton, M.D. many years librarian of the British Museum.

30. Andrew Hunter, esq. of Queen-str. Edinburgh, late of Bengal, to the youngest daughter of the late Rev. Robert Cunningham, of Balgowine.

May 1. At Exeter, Jn. Moyle, esq. merchant, of Portsmouth, to Miss Marg Turner.

3. At Oborne, near Sherborne, Mr. Dyke, of Yarlington, to Miss Loader.

5. At Colchester, Mr. Richard Twining, jun. of the Strand, to Miss Smythies, dau. of the Rev. John S. of Colchester.

8. Gilbert Mathison, esq. to the eldest daughter of Sir Walter Farquhar.

10. Charles Barrett, esq. of Manchester, to the eldest daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Embury Edwards, of Redland, near Bristol.

11. Samuel Elyard, esq. of Great St. Helen's, to the only daughter of the Rev. S. Crakelt, of Northfleet, Kent.

At St. Mary-la-Bonne, Joseph Warner, esq. of Sloane-street, to Miss Hoadly Athe.

13. George Gould, esq. of Old Court, in Ireland, to Lady Charlotte Browne, eldest daughter of the Earl of Kenmare.

14. Thomas Page, esq. of Ely, to Miss Short, dau. of the late Ch. S. esq. of Calcutta.

17. John Stevens, esq. of the East India Company's service, to Miss Anne Nelson, dau. of Matth. N. esq. of Holme, Norfolk.

18. Samuel-James Arnold, esq. son of Dr. A. of Duke-street, Westminster, to Miss Matilda-Caroline Pye, daugh. of Henry-James P. esq. of Queen-squ. Westminst.

At St. Mary-la-Bonne, G. A. Legh Keck, esq. of Stoughton Grange, M.P. for the county of Leicester, to Miss Elizabeth Atherton, second daughter of the late R. V. A. esq. of Atherton, co. Lancaster.

19. At Arlington-court, co. Gloucester, V. Conolly, esq. of Portland-place, to Miss Matilda Dunkin, daughter of Sir Wm. D. late one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta.

22. At Lambeth, Lieut. Fleetwood, of the royal navy, to Miss Randall.

24. Thomas Raikes, jun. esq. of New Broad-street, to Miss Sophia-Maria Bayly, daughter of the late N. B. esq. of Bayly's-vale, Jamaica.

At St. Mary-la-Bonne, the Hon. Augustus Rd. Butler Danvers, to Miss E. Sturt.

25. Lewis Fuhar, esq. of Bristol, merchant, to Miss Jane Isham Randolph.

26. Lord Viscount Ashbrook, to Miss Deborah-Susannah Friend, of Woodstock, co. Oxford, daughter of the Rev. William-Maximilian F. with 30,000*l.*

DEATHS.

1801. WITHIN ten days sail of
Sept.... Canton, in China, of a fever, Mr. Charles Marth, third officer of the Admiral Gardner East Indiaman, and youngest son of Mr. I. L. M. of Cambridge.

1802. *Feb.* 13. At Tobago, of the yellow fever, in his 33d year, Mr. Wm. M'Leay, commander of the ship Diana, of London.

March... Drowned himself in the Delaware, at Philadelphia, Mr. Fullerton, a comedian of some talent from England. Some severe strictures on his professional conduct operated so powerfully on his spirits as to urge him to commit suicide.

5. In Lime street-square, in his 48th year, John Parkinson, esq.

8. In York-buildings, New road, Mary-la-Bonne, the wife of Capt. Northey, of the royal navy.

9. At Stanmore, the wife of the Rev. R. Strong, rector of Brampton-Abbotts, co. Hereford.

11. At his apartments in Great Windmill-street, Mr. Wm. Payne.

While the grand guard was parading in front of the government-house at Plymouth, the venerable Major La Roche, of the East regiment of Devon militia, fell down in a fit of apoplexy, in front of the line, and expired instantly. He was 82 years old, and had been 44 years in the reg.

Col. Count Sutton Cravard.

At Edinburgh, aged 80, Mrs. Mary Nisbet, relict of the Rev. Dr. Wm. Robertson, principal of the University of Edinburgh.

13. In her 90th year, at the Rev. Mr. Greaves's, at Broughton Astley, co. Leicester, of that dreadful disorder a cancer in her breast, which she bore with patience and resignation, the relict of Mr. Robert Reeve, of Coventry, druggist.

At his house on Nuns-green, Derby, aged 53, John Trowell, esq. formerly major of the Derbyshire militia.

14. At Loddington, co. Leicester, in her 83d year, the relict of the Rev. Samuel-Henry Healey, late vicar of that place.

At Leicester, Mrs. Catherine Hall, dau. of the late Alderman H.

15. At Marefield, in her 41st year, the wife of Mr. Richard Martin, grazier.

At Sutton-at-Hone, Kent, the wife of John Mumford, esq. of St. John's, and only daughter of the late Mr. Serjeant Leigh.

Suddenly, Mr. Brooke, of Park-lane, Leeds, formerly a banker of London, and brother to the late Wm. B. esq. of Killingbeck, near Leeds.

16. The wife of Mr. Walter Watkin, of Northampton.

After a short illness, Mr. John Smith, of Oulston, near Easingwold, co. York, well known to the gentlemen on the turf as a pedestrian trainer.

17. At Bristol Hot wells, after a lingering illness, aged 18, Mr. Robert Prowse Tucker,

Tucker, only ſon of John T. eſq. of Axbridge, co. Somerſet.

Aged 65, the Rev. Lawrence Wright, rector of the conſolidated livings of Bradfield St. George and Ruſhbrook, and formerly maſter of Bury grammar-ſchool.

At Madeira, Mr. Wm. Smart, of Copthall court, Throgmorton-ſtreet.

18. At Northampton, in her 84th year, the relict of the Rev. Mr. Tymms, ſen. rector of Dallington, near Northampton.

After a ſevere illneſs of ſix years, the wife of Mr. John Law, ſen. of Rippingale, co. Lincoln.

At Peterborough, aged 83, John Bell, who had been 30 years ſexton of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, Lincoln.

Very ſuddenly, aged 28, Mr. Henry Taylor, linen-draper, of Hull.

The wife of John Britland Hollings, eſq. of Shiffnall, Salop.

Mr. Charles Howſe, of Tower-ſtreet, watch-maker.

At Leeds, the relict of Mr. James Tennant, of Fith-ſtreet-hill, merchant.

19. At Furnival's-inn coffee-houſe, Holborn, aged 64, Nicholas Webb, eſq. of Ebworth, co. Glouceſter.

In Leadenhall-ſtr. aged 72, Mr. H. Rutt.

In Tottenham-court-road, Edw. Leech, eſq. cotton-merchant.

After a long illneſs, the eldeſt daughter of Mr. Maule, ſurgeon, of Leiceſter.

20. At Greenwich, aged 74, Samuel Brown, eſq. late of Dulwich, Surrey.

Aged 76, Mr. Thomas Howard, ſexton of St. Nicholas church, Liverpool.

21. Charles Saxon, eſq. of South Molton-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare.

At the Earl of Sefton's, in Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, the only ſon of the Hon. Henry-Fitzroy Stanhope.

At Epſom, Surrey, Mr. John Seaman, of the Strand, tea-dealer.

22. At Walton-upon-Thames, aged 83, Lake Young, eſq. many years deputy of Cordwainers ward, and the oldeſt member of the corporation.

Sam. Taylor, eſq. of Moſtyn, Mancheſter.

At Dudley, co. Worceſter, the wife of John Simpſon, eſq. of that place, and of Launde abbey, co. Leiceſter.

At Holme Grange, near Nottingham, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Sandy.

At Newmains, in his 87th year, Dr. Robert Mackinlay.

In his 63d year, Mr. Timothy Healey, apothecary, of Great Berkhamſtead, Herts.

23. In his 28th year, of a frenzy fever, after an illneſs of 5 days, John Coe Pigott, eſq. of Malden, Eſſex.

24. Aged 77, Mr. Geagle Badcock, upwards of 50 years cook of Pembroke college, Oxford.

At the vicarage-houſe at Edgeware, co. Middleſex, Mrs. Martha De Veil.

At Gainſborough, in his 71ſt year, Mr. Thomas Gill.

25. Aged 23, the wife of Mr. Joſeph Hunt, wine-merchant, Great Tower-ſtr.

At Blackheath, Mr. Benjamin Clay, of Guildford-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

In James's court, Edinburgh, Mr. Robert Tennant, ſolicitor.

26. In his 76th year, James Marſhall, eſq. of Sandyford.

27. At Hackney, John-Daniel Lucadou, eſq. of Lombard-ſtreet, banker.

The wife of Weſt Copping, eſq. of Charlotte-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

28. At Baſted, in Kent, aged 52, Mr. John Taylor, paper-maker.

At Knightſbridge, aged 76, Maurice Morgan, eſq. a gentleman well known for his diſtinguiſhed and extenſive knowledge.

At Liverpool, in his 22d year, Mr. Cha. Whatley, youngeſt ſon of the late John W. eſq of Handſworth, near Birmingham.

29. At Areley-houſe, co. Worceſter, in his 54th year, John Zachary, eſq.

At Blachford, Lieut.-col. Alex. Trotter, of the marines.

At Brompton, aged 72, Mrs. Eliz. Jelfe.

30. At Beaminſter, much reſpected, after a lingering illneſs, Sophia, youngeſt daughter of the late Rev. James Sawkins, of Frampton.

At Enmore, co. Somerſet, Mr. Cruikſhank, ſteward to the Earl of Egremont.

After a long illneſs, Miſs Smith, of Weſt Malling, Kent. Her remains were interred in the family-vault at Meopham, in that co.

In her 46th year, the relict of the late John Bacon, eſq. R. A.

After a long and painful illneſs, the wife of John Leigh, eſq. of New Bridge-ſtreet.

Mr. Haynes, ſtable-keeper, of Ridinghouſe-lane, Piccadilly.

31. At Glaſgow, Robert Findlay, eſq.

At Allangrange, Scotland, aged 88, the widow of Geo. Gillanders, eſq. of Highfield.

In Park-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, Miſs T. Mahew, third daughter of Chriſtopher M. eſq. of Ramſgate.

April 1. In London, the Rev. Mr. Durant, formerly of Exeter.

Very ſuddenly, at his houſe in the Haymarket, Mr. Barret, nephew of Mr. B. of Vaux-hall.

The Hon. Caroline Rawler, wife of John R. eſq. of Ramridge-houſe, Hants.

In Upper Seymour-ſtreet, Neill Malcolm, eſq. of Paltalloch, Argyleſhire.

At Gainſborough, aged 68, Mrs. Bunney.

2. Aged 40, the wife of Mr. Nixon, farmer, of Little Bytham, co. Lincoln.

At Hammerſmith, Middleſex, aged 67, Mr. James Thompſon.

Jas. Lainchbury, eſq. of Gray's-inn-ſqu.

3. At Tinwell, co. Rutland, aged 49, Mr. Rob. Moleſworth, jun. late of Aſhwell.

Rev. Mr. Warner, Diſſenting-miniſter, many years reſident at Lynn, but lately removed to Hapton, near Long Stratton.

At Dawliſh, Devon, where he lately went

for

for the benefit of his health, Geo. Brown, eſq. of Hull, merchant.

At Tunbridge wells, of a rapid decay, in his 29th year, Wm. Badcock, eſq.

The wife of Mr. Ambroſe Lanfear, of Cheapſide, only daughter of Joſeph Stanfield, eſq. of Iſlington.

Mr. John Hardy, of Shadwell, ſtationer.

4. At her houſe, in St. James's ſquare, B th, Mrs. Mytton, relict of John M. eſq. of Halſton, Shropſhire (ſee vol. LIII. p. 980), daughter of Robert Pigott, eſq of Chetwyn, in that county. Her remains were interred on the 15th in the family-vault at Halſton. She was a lady that excelled in all the characters that belong to humanity; her heart was alive to all the feelings of ſenſibility and tenderneſs; her ſoul was the ſeat of purity; and her mind, of benevolence, which derived additional luſtre from her unaffected piety and devotion. Her only ſon died in the prime of life, September, 1798. (See vol. LXVIII. p. 905).

In Hornſey-lane, the wife of Mr. Joſeph Ranking, of Cheapſide.

5. At Ripley, Surrey, aged 67, Mr. Edward Harbroe, ſen. ſurgeon, &c.

In Great Ormond-ſtreet, the youngeſt daughter of Mr. Serjeant Beſt.

6. At her father's houſe in Surrey-place, Kent road, of a decline, Miſs Lucy Ricketts.

8. At the Mote, Kent (the ſeat of Tho. Selby, eſq.) the wife of Capt. Cha. Selby.

In Harpur-ſtreet, the widow of Mr. Rogers, of Sun-court, Cornhill.

At Bath, Charles-Frederick Wiple, eſq. late of Walworth, Surrey.

Miſs Catherine Cookſon, ſecond daught. of John C. eſq. of Clapham.

At Goſnargh, near Preſton, the Rev. Mr. Wilcock. His brother, who had conſtantly reſided with him, died on the preceding day.

9. Aged 73, Mr. Robert Stafford, of Uppingham, Rutland.

Suddenly, aged upwards of 80, Mr. John Stubbs, of the George inn at Market Deeping, co. Lincoln.

10. Aged 75, the wife of Mr. Richard Elſton, of Teigh, co. Rutland.

Aged 72, Mr. Jas. Dean, formerly maſter of the George and Angel at Stamford, co. Lincoln, and for the laſt 16 years pariſh-clerk of St. Mary's there.

At Twyford, near Winchester, the widow of John Durouré, eſq.

In Lower Seymour-ſtr. Miſs Georgina Welch, youngeſt child of P. W. eſq.

Aged 72, Mr. Eliezer Chater, of Token-houſe-yard, London.

11. Aged 82, the Rev. John Hinton, rector of Chauton, co. Southampton. He was born of a reſpectable family at Newbury, in Berkſhire; was educated at Winchester ſchool; afterwards became a demy of Magdalen college, Oxford; and, on taking prieſts orders, was preferred, by the patronage of a relation, to the benefice on which he reſided till his death. His merits were great, but unobtruſive; and, ſince the modeſt diffidence of his nature withdrew them from the obſervance of the world, it may not be deemed improper to preſent the publick with a brief account of ſo excellent a character. During a period of 58 years, he diſcharged the duties of the ſtation which was aſſigned him in the church with earneſt diligence and exemplary piety. He never aſked nor deſired promotion; for "godlineſs with contentment was his great gain." Seldom was he abſent from his charge, never inattentive to the temporal or ſpiritual welfare of his flock. His liberal and well-judged charities, his mild reproofs, and affectionate exhortations, together with the uniform tenor of his practice, were conſonant to that principle from which they flowed, and worthy of the Divine Maſter whom he ſerved. To every branch of private or of ſocial duty he paid an adequate regard. By the ſame motive he was led to fear his God, and love his neighbour as himſelf. He was very active and expert in the common affairs of life; zealous in advancing the intereſts of thoſe with whom he was concerned, and ſkilful in guarding them from the conſequences of diſhoneſty in others, and of imprudence in themſelves. "He was wiſe as the ſerpent, harmleſs as the dove." In the management of his own concerns, he united an overflowing generoſity with ſo exact an œconomy, that his means of doing good ſeemed to increaſe with the liberality by which he effected it. As a parent, he was the moſt tender and watchful guardian of his children; his care inculcated the precepts, and his example trained them to the practice, of religion. It pleaſed God to viſit him with many afflictions; but, though his feelings were moſt acute, he never murmured or repined; he learned of the bleſſed Jeſus "to be meek and lowly of heart, and he found reſt to his ſoul." His ſorrows were borne with a pious reſignation to the great Diſpoſer of all Events. He was twice married, and ſurvived both his wives. He loſt many of his children; and, during the laſt 17 years of his life, was totally bereft of ſight. By this misfortune the activity of his life was abridged, but the beſt employment of it was never taken from him. His intellects remained unimpaired till they were extinguiſhed by death. It was his happineſs to enjoy in the kind offices of filial affection a conſolation and relief under all the privations which he had ſuſtained. The dutiful attention of his children enabled him to paſs his latter days as he had paſſed the former, in giving glory to God, and doing good to man. After having devoted the firſt part of every day to his religious duties,

ties, he ſpent the remainder in adjuſting his own concerns, in the intercourſe of ſociety, or in hoſpitality among his friends. His ſervices to his pariſh ended only with his life: he continued to catechize his young pariſhioners every Sunday, and diſpenſed his uſual charities with his own hand, till a few days previous to his departure. Thus employed to the ſatisfaction of his conſcience, he never loſt his cheerfulneſs nor uttered a complaint. The ſuccour of that Divine Spirit, for which he prayed without ceaſing, ſupported him through every trial, and made him triumph over every temptation. So gentle was his diſpoſition, and ſo correct his judgment, that he never ſpoke a word which he would have wiſhed to recall; ſo engaging were his manners, that he conciliated the eſteem and friendſhip even of thoſe whoſe age and character were leaſt ſuitable to his own; ſo pure and truly religious was his heart, that he ſeemed to have ſubdued the frailties and corruptions of his nature; ſo fervent was his piety, that none who beheld it could remain unmoved; it ſprung from a ſtedfaſt faith in Chriſt; it ſhone forth in univerſal charity; it terminated in the certain hope of everlaſting life. It pleaſed God to remove him to that ſtate, which he had long and earneſtly deſired, by a peaceful and happy death; for, after a ſhort illneſs, he expired with the ſame compoſure as he would have laid himſelf down to ſleep, without a ſtruggle or a groan.—The ſituation of this worthy man, in the year 1793, ſuggeſted the following lines, which were then addreſſed to him by the writer of the preſent article.

"The virtues of a temperate prime
Bleſs with an age exempt from ſcorn or crime;
An age that melts with unperceiv'd decay,
And glides in modeſt innocence away;
Whoſe peaceful day Benevolence endears,
Whoſe night congratulating Conſcience cheers;
The general favourite as the general friend.
Such age there is, and who ſhall wiſh its end?"

Johnſon's Vanity of Human Wiſhes.

Thou bleſt old man, whoſe temper'd virtues blend, [friend!
In one, the Saint, the Father, and the
For bleſt thou art, tho' Nature's ſlow decay
Hath borne the pleaſures of thy youth away.
Thy face the marks of paſt affliction wears,
Thy footſteps faulter in the vale of years,
Thy viſual orbs in endleſs darkneſs roll,
And dull Night wraps thee in her ſable ſtole;
Yet, well I know, thy patient ſoul's poſſeſs'd
Of inward peace, and therefore call thee bleſt.

On man bereft of his acuteſt ſenſe
Kind Heav'n beſtows an ample recompence.
The Prophet's ſpirit, or the Poet's fire,
Inſpir'd of old each blind heroic ſire;
A like effuſion of ethereal flame [name;
Illum'd the Bard who decks the Britiſh
Thy virtuous deeds a kindlier influence prove;
Ev'n fervent charity and ſocial love;
He hail'd with ſad complaint the light divine,
But not a murmur nor a ſigh is thine;
His daughters ſtrain'd their cheerleſs voice to ſtore
His vaſt capacity with antient lore,
And ſtill, by ſtern ſeverity diſmay'd,
They feign'd complacence, trembled, and obey'd:
But gentler ties thy beauteous offſpring bind,
The pure affections of a grateful mind;
They watch each geſture, obviate each requeſt,
And crown thy wiſhes ere they are expreſt;
Attract thy liſt'ning ear with converſe ſweet,
And guide with cautious care thy wand'ring feet;
With ſtudious love beguile the loſs of ſight,
And cheer thy darken'd brow with ſmiles of pure delight. [long
Thus art thou bleſt, tho' not to thee be-
The Minſtrel's genius, nor the power of ſong;
Thy mental eye no fancy'd proſpect views,
The bright creation of th' inventive Muſe,
But fairer ſcenes contemplates, and ſurveys
The well-ſpent period of thy early days,
And, thence expanding, views a nobler ſcope,
Struck with the radiance of celeſtial hope,
That opens to the viſion of the bleſt
The glorious regions of eternal reſt.

11. Of a fever, after an illneſs of ſeven days, in her 40th year, Mrs. Hawkins Browne, wife of Iſaac Hawkins B. eſq. M. P. and daughter of the late Hon. Edw. Hay, governor of Barbados.

Advanced in years, Mr. Joſeph Tubney, late an eminent ſurgeon at Billingborough, co. Lincoln. Returning home on horſeback from ſpending the day with a friend, he was ſeized with an apoplectic fit, and found dead the next morning in the fields.

12. Suddenly, of the gout in his ſtomach, to which he had long been ſubject, Sir Robert Smith, formerly M. P. for Chicheſter, and lately a banker at Paris.

In London-ſtreet, Mrs Eliz. Whitehead.

In Devonſhire, Miſs Anna Cullen, dau. of the late Dr. Wm. C. phyſician at Edinb.

13. At Bath, after a ſhort illneſs, the Rev. Thomas Barnard, B. D. rector of Steeple Langford, Wilts, and ſome time fellow of Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford.

At Moira-houſe, the Hon. Ferdinand Forbes, youngeſt ſon of the E. of Granard.

15. Rev. James Geddes, miniſter of the Relief congregation at Waterbeck, in the pariſh of Middlebie, Scotland.

16. At Belfaſt, in Ireland, the Counteſs-dowager of Roden.

17. At Dumfries, in Scotland, Simon M'Kenzie, eſq. writer.

Found dead in one bed by ſome of their neighbours,

neighbours, though only two hours before they were apparently in their usual health, Margaret and Mary Carr, two sisters, of Swarland, near Felton. They were both about 80 years of age, had never been married, had led their lives entirely with each other, and with so much affection that it was always thought by the neighbourhood that "in death they would not be divided."

18, The celebrated Dr. Erasmus Darwin. He was born at Elston, near Newark, in Nottinghamshire, Dec. 12, 1731, the seventh child and fourth son of Robert D. esq. by his wife Elizabeth Hill. He was educated at Chesterfield school under the Rev. Mr. Burrows, of whom he always spoke with great respect. Hence he went, with two of his elder brothers, to St. John's college, Cambridge. He used to relate, that, on their first journey to the University, they had a letter of introduction from their father to two old gentlemen near Peterborough, who treated them at first coldly, afterwards cordially; and that he overheard one of them, after seeming much pleased with the animated vivacity of the young travellers, say to his brother with a sigh in a low voice, "What a pity that one of us did not marry!" This little occurrence is supposed to have made such an impression on his mind, as to be the origin of the strong disapprobation he always expressed of a life of celibacy. At Cambridge his tutor was Mr. Powell, afterwards the celebrated master of St. John's, a sensible and prudent man. He was elected to one of Lord Exeter's scholarships, worth about 16l. a year, which, from the smallness of his father's income at that time (the elder branches of the family being then in possession of the fortune to which he soon afterwards succeeded), was esteemed a desirable acquisition. In this appointment he occasionally distinguished himself by his poetical exercises, and early acquired uncommon facility in the composition of them. He resided in college for 12 terms, with the exception of one, successively. His absence for that term was occasioned by his accompanying his friend Mr. Kilvington to London, for the purpose of attending Dr. Hunter's lectures on anatomy. Afterwards he went to Edinburgh; and on his return resided one term more at Cambridge, and then took the degree of batchelor of physick. As a physician, he first settled at Nottingham, where he did not obtain any practice. He went afterwards to Lichfield, with letters of introduction to Lady Gresley and the Rev. Mr. Seward; and there soon rose into considerable practice. In 1757, he married Miss Mary Howard, daughter of Charles H. esq. by Penelope Foley, his wife. She died in 1770. By her he had five children, two of whom died infants; Charles died at Edinburgh in 1778; Erasmus, at Derby in 1799; Robert Waring Darwin, now a physician at Shrewsbury, alone survives. Soon after the death of Mrs. Darwin, he began to write the "Zoonomia," though he did not publish it till within these few years. In 1778, he obtained a lease of a picturesque spot, consisting of about eight acres, two miles from Lichfield, with a strong spring which supplies a cold-bath erected by Sir John Floyer, an eminent physician in the beginning of the last century. This place, called *The Cold Bath*, became his favourite retreat and amusement, as it had been formerly that of Sir J. F. He formed a botanic garden in it; and here he began his poem on the "Loves of the Plants." In the spring of 1781, Dr. D. married the widow of Col. Pole, of Radbourne, in Derbyshire. He lived two years at Radbourne, and then went to Derby, where he resided till last Lady-day, when he removed to an old house called *The Priory*, about five miles from Derby, which he had purchased, and made a most commodious and excellent house, particularly calculated as a pleasant retreat for old age. On the 10th of April Dr. D. was attacked with a severe shivering fit, followed by a proportionate hot fit, and symptoms of inflammation on the lungs, a disease from which he had often suffered, but most particularly last spring. He was bled twice during the day, and lost 25 ounces of blood. The fever was removed, and in two or three days he became to all appearance quite well. On Saturday, the 17th, when walking in the evening in his garden with Mrs. Darwin, and a lady about his own age, the latter remarked, that he would have sufficient employment for ten years to bring all his plans about the place to perfection. "You, madam," he replied, "have as good a prospect as any body I know of your age of living ten years; I have not." Mrs. D. remarked his good looks, spirits, and strength. He said, "I always appear particularly well immediately before I become ill." He sat with his family in the evening, conversing chearfully as usual; went to bed, and got up well at six the following morning; wrote some letters till after seven, when he went to a fire to warm himself, and desired a servant to make one in his library. His chilly fit increased, and was attended with thirst; he lay down upon a sopha by the fire, but becoming more cold and torpid, he was raised up and placed in an arm-chair, when, without pain or any emotion, he expired a little before nine. His death is supposed to have been caused by the cold fit of an inflammatory fever. He had frequently expressed a strong desire that the termination of his existence might be without pain; having always looked

looked upon death as a much leſs evil than pain. During the whole of his life he was remarkable for great benevolence of diſpoſition, which was particularly conſpicuous in the care he took even of the loweſt animals. The keenneſs of his feelings on this ſubject has been attributed to the ſtrong impreſſion made upon his mind by a repreſentation of the tortures of the Inquiſition, which was ſhewn to him at an early age. He has left a widow and ſix children, three ſons and three daughters, by his laſt marriage. There was alſo another child, who died an infant. Beſides the literary works abovementioned, Dr. D. was the author of "Phytologia," a ſmall treatiſe on education, and of a few papers in the Medical and Philoſophical Tranſactions. He has alſo left another poem, intituled, "The Shrine of Nature," one volume of which is in the preſs, and will ſhortly be publiſhed. —In the foregoing ſketch, the intention has been merely to ſtate a few plain facts; all panegyrick has, therefore, been purpoſely avoided. They, who are acquainted with Dr. D.'s writings, muſt be ſenſible of his profound knowledge, genius, and erudition. They, who had the happineſs of his acquaintance and friendſhip, will long deplore his loſs, as they can ſcarcely hope to find ſuch an aſſemblage of talents and virtues again united in the ſame individual.

Of a ſevere illneſs of a week, Mr. John Coſte; who might have ſaid, with the Pſalmiſt, "I have waſhed my hands in innocency." And ſuch ſeemed to be the opinion of others; for, after having ſerved the office of overſeer of the pariſh of Shoreditch (where he had lived many years), they reluctantly received his accompts and reſignation, and repoſed conſiderable confidence in him.

In Walcot-place, Surrey, in his 63d year, John Horn, eſq.

At Epping, in an advanced age, the widow of John Brecknock, eſq. of Ongar.

At the hot wells at Bath, Miſs Emma Goddard, youngeſt daughter of Ambroſe G. eſq. M. P. for Swindon, Wilts.

Aged 68, Mr. John Sinton, of Nottingham, grocer.

Aged 39, Mrs. Allan, wife of Capt. A. of the Gardner and Joſeph Greenhandman, belonging to Hull.

19. In Fenchurch-ſtreet, aged 66, Mr. Robert Irvine, woollen-draper. His death was occaſioned by an inflammation on the lungs, with which he was ſeized on the 14th.

At Bedington, Surrey, John Walton, eſq.

At Bethnal-houſe, on Bethnal-green, Thomas Thames Faux, eſq.

At Damhead, near Aberdeen, Mr. Gavin Young, formerly of Budge-row, London, merchant.

At Sandwich, in Kent, aged 78, Mr. Thomas Smith, who, for a great number of years, carried on an extenſive buſineſs as a hoyman, and was well known for the punctuality of his dealings on the Corn Exchange. He retired from buſineſs, ſeveral years ago, on account of ill health; and, as his friends hoped and ſuppoſed, with a comfortable income. But about three years ago, his neceſſities obliged him to communicate to them his real ſituation; and they then learned, with regret, that he was entirely deſtitute of the means of ſupporting himſelf. It ſeemed that, upon quitting buſineſs, after paying many claimants, he had about five hundred pounds left; and inſtead of ſinking this ſum in an annuity, or placing it in the funds, he had determined, under an idea that it was more than he ſhould live to ſpend, to ſupport himſelf on the principal. This was a ſtrange conceit; and more eſpecially in a man who had ſo long been accuſtomed to tranſact buſineſs in the funds for his numerous employers in the country; but ſo it was, and the making it known may perhaps ſerve as a uſeful caution to others. As ſoon as his real ſituation was aſcertained, a meeting of his friends was called by an advertiſement "to conſider the caſe of an old neighbour;" and this meeting, at which the Mayor of the Corporation (the late Daniel Rainier, eſq.) preſided, was held in the Town Hall. It was well attended; and the reſult of it was a ſubſcription, of about 40l. a year, ſufficient to render his latter days comfortable. His end was placid; for he went to bed at night without any particular complaint, and the next morning was found dead in his bed, looking like one aſleep.

20. While on a viſit at a friend's houſe, Mr. T. Wright Watſon, of Nottingham.

At Mr. Clarke's, in Newman-ſtreet, in his 20th year, Mr. Chriſtopher Newell, third ſon of the Rev. Mr. N.

At his houſe in Adams's ſquare, Edinburgh, Rob Chalmers, eſq. late accomptant-general of exciſe in Scotland.

21. At her father's houſe in Cavendiſh-ſquare, the infant daughter of M. Dorrien Magens, eſq.

At Mount Pleaſant, near Tottenham, the infant ſon of Edward Stephenſon, eſq. of Queen-ſquare, Bloomſbury.

At Scarborough, aged 55, Mr. John Cockerill, ſhip-owner.

At Sleaford, co. Lincoln, ſuddenly, aged 54, Mr. John Foſter, flax-dreſſer and candlewick manufacturer, who for many years paſt had carried on an extenſive buſineſs.

22. Aged 72, Mrs. Judd, of North Luffenham, co. Rutland, ſiſter of the late Mr. J. of that place.

At Warminſter, Wilts, aged 85, T. Warren, eſq. He had in his houſe 10,000l. in caſh at his death.

This night, Mr. Henry Biſhop, an attorney's clerk, many years known in the neighbourhood of Fleet-ſtreet, took a large

quantity

quantity of laudanum, which occaſioned his death. He had been drinking in the early part of the evening, but returned to his lodgings in Dorſet-ſtreet at ten o'clock, and deſired the ſervant to bring him a glaſs of brandy and water, and not to call him till next day at noon. This requeſt cauſing ſome ſuſpicion, it induced her to liſten at his room door about an hour afterwards, when ſhe heard a noiſe, and her maſter, on entering the room, found the unfortunate man in bed, undreſſed, but in ſuch a ſtate of ſtupefaction as not to be able to ſpeak. A medical gentleman was ſent for, but could afford him no relief, and, having lingered until eight o'clock next morning, he expired. He was a native of Stamford, co. Lincoln, and ſome years clerk to an attorney there. His death was not altogether occaſioned by drinking laudanum, but, what indeed is but another ſpecies of poiſon, exceſs of ſpirituous liquors and ſtrong malt beverage.

23. At Chertſey, Surrey, Mrs. Melliſh.

24. Wm. Horwood, eſq. of Croydon, many years an eminent ſilk-mercer in Holywell-ſtreet, Strand.

In her 84th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Henry, of Hawthorn-hill, Berks.

At Harrowgate, in Yorkſhire, James M'Kittrick Adair, M.D.

At Hackney, in his 73d year, Mr. Rob. Harton, late of K. Edward ſtr. Blackfriers.

Mr. John Richardſon, a reſpectable farmer and grazier at Caiſtorpe, co. Linc.

At Sawtry-lodge, co. Huntingdon, in his 75th year, George Walton Furneſs, eſq. medical ſtudent of the Univerſity of Glaſgow, and adopted ſon of the late Dr. Walton, of Upton, in the ſaid county, who died in 1782, leaving him an handſome fortune, and a profeſſor's chair in the above univerſity, had he lived to take a doctor's degree.

25. Mr. John Hanley, mercer and draper, of Boſton, co. Lincoln.

At Hambledon, Bucks, in her 76th year, Mrs. Surtees, relict of Aubone S. eſq. of Benwell, Northumberland, and mother-in-law of the Lord Chancellor.

At Wentworth caſtle, Mrs. Hatfield Kaye, ſiſter of the late Earl of Stafford

Thomas Rowntree, jun. eſq. a barriſter of the Inner Temple.

Mr. Paul Perryman, mayor of Windſor.

Mrs. Bingley, mother of Mrs. Broadhead, of Portland-place.

Mr. John Taitt, ſurveyor of the cuſtoms at the port of Leith.

At Watnall, near Nottingham, much reſpected, aged 68, Lancelot Rollinſon, eſq.

At Barrow, co Leiceſter, aged 68, Mr. Henry Beaumont, baker.

26. At Lutterworth, Mr. Burges, attorney.

Rev. J. Ruſſell, B. D. rector of Helmdon, co. Northampton, and of Ilmington, co. Warwick, and formerly fellow of Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford, who preſented him to Helmdon in 1783. Ilmington was in the gift of the Swann family, 1781, one of whom was rector there in the beginning of the laſt century.

At Bath, in his 79th year, the venerable and Rev. E. Nelſon, rector of Burnham-Thorpe, Norfolk, and father of the gallant Lord Nelſon.

In Old Bond-ſtreet, Wm. Harwood, eſq. of Hanwell park.

After a lingering illneſs, Henry Bell, eſq. of Lamb's Conduit ſtreet.

27. At her houſe in the Creſcent, Bath, the relict of Joſeph Bunney, eſq. of the Newark, Leiceſter.

At New Lodge, Stroud, co. Glouceſter, the wife of Wm. Reeves, eſq. of the Strand.

Rev. Thomas Hambley, B. C. L. of Queen's college, Oxford, patron and incumbent of the valuable rectory of Bermondſey, Surrey, and curate of Little Dunmow, Eſſex. He married Anne, daughter of the late John Hallet, eſq.

At Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr. Wm. Gloag, one of the miniſters of that city.

28. It is with extreme regret that we record the death of another celebrated phyſician, James Johnſtone, of Gulabank, M.D. eminent for his ſkill and humanity, during a practice of more than 50 years, in the city and county of Worceſter, and who died this day at Worceſter. Dr. J. was well known in the learned world by many intereſting publications, for his diſcovery of the cure of the ganglions of the nerves and of the lymphatic glands, and as having firſt pointed out, in 1758, the power of animal acid vapours to deſtroy putrid contagions; for which purpoſe he directed vitriolic acid to be poured upon common ſalt, and thus raiſed the muriatic acid in infected places. He is alſo well known as the friend and phyſician of George Lord Lyttelton, of whoſe death-bed he has given that affecting and inſtructive account, inſerted by Dr. Johnſon in his Lives of the Poets. His own death affords another inſtance of the ſerenity and compoſure with which a Chriſtian, who has faithfully diſcharged the duties of life, can look towards the grave. In his ſickneſs he was patient and reſigned; his mind vigorous and clear to the laſt hour; and he departed by an eaſy and ſilent expiration, without groan or convulſion, in his 73d year, having ſurvived his incomparable wife only two months. He has left four ſons and one daughter. Thus, within the ſpace of ten days, has Science to mourn over the aſhes of Darwin and Johnſtone, two veterans of genius, activity, and worth, who will not ſoon be ſurpaſſed.

After diſmounting his horſe, aged 75, Richard Bray, huntſman to Sir John Dixon Dyke, bart. of Sullington-park, Kent.

In York, in his 54th year, Wm. Withers, eſq. barriſter at law, recorder of York, and alſo recorder of Ripon, co. York.

Aged

Aged 75, Alexander-Henry Haliday, eſq. long the moſt diſtinguiſhed phyſician in the province of Ulſter, Ireland.

At Durham, the Rev. John Robſon, vicar of Stockburn, and curate of St. Nicholas and St. Giles, Durham.

29. At Glaſgow, the wife of Ewen Cameron, eſq. merchant there, late of Guildford-ſtreet, London.

In Wimpole-ſtr. Mr. F. Conſet, ſurgeon.

In Glouceſter-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, the widow of Charles Purling, eſq. of Bengal.

After an illneſs of many years, the widow of Capt. Ryves, of the horſe grenadier guards.

At Hampole, aged 25, Timothy Ramſden, eſq. captain in the 3d Weſt York militia.

30. In St. George's place, Ratcliff-highway, Thomas Bradſhaw, eſq.

In Henrietta-ſtr. Cavendiſh-ſq. the widow of Jacob Hinde, eſq. of Langham-hall, Eſſex.

At Richborough, in the parish of Aſh, near Sandwich, in her 87th year, Mrs. Mary Jenkin, widow of the late Mr. Tho. J. of Richborough, and ſiſter of the late Mr Hopkins Fox, of Nackington, near Canterbury.

At Dumfries, Miſs Helen Burnſide, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Wm. B. miniſter of the Old Church there.

At Upholland, in his 48th year, the Rev. John Fawell, miniſter of that place.

Lately, at Amſterdam, in his 107th year, Jacob Harmſen.

At Prague, Gen. Wm. Vere, many years an officer in the Auſtrian ſervice.

At Aberdeen, Miſs Anne Roſs, ſchoolmiſtreſs. Her death was occaſioned by her cloaths taking fire, and, no aſſiſtance being at hand, ſhe was dreadfully burnt. She ſurvived the accident near three weeks, and bore her ſufferings with calm reſignation

At Strabane, Sir John Stewart Hamilton, bart. many years repreſentative in parliament for that town.

At Dunſter, co. Somerſet, the wife of Mr. Crang, ſurgeon.

At Winterborne, co. Glouceſter, Edmund Probyn, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for that county.

Amherſt Morris, eſq. late commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Solebay.

At Taviſtock, Mr. George Cumberland, many years maſter of the Bedford Arms in that town.

Aged 66, the Rev. Wm. Steele, miniſter of Lower or Nether Peover, Cheſhire, a donative in the gift of the Leyceſter family.

At Worthing, the Rev. Mr. Heathcote, rector of that pariſh, prebendary of Winchester, and ſon of Sir Wm. H. bart.

The Hon. Caroline wife of John Cawler, eſq. of Ramridge-houſe, Hants; and eldeſt dau. of John third Lord Ballenden.

At Andover, in conſequence of being beaten down in the ſtreet by a poſt-chaiſe, which his deafneſs did not permit him to hear, Dr. E. Smith, phyſician there.

Mrs. Anne Hancock, widow of Thomas Hancock, of Marlborough.

Aged 83, Mrs. Clarke, widow of Dr. C. dean of Tuam.

At Beminſter, the relict of Mr. John Daniel, one of the coroners of Dorſetſhire.

May... At Swilly, near Plymouth, the Rev. James Furneaux, diſtinguiſhed by his claſſical and elegant accompliſhments.

Rev. Richard Abraham, rector of Loxheare, Devon. He was of Baliol college, Oxford; M. A. 1743.

Aged 65, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. Wm. Kenton, ſchoolmaſter, of Exeter.

1. The wife of —— Hutchinſon, eſq. of Heavitree, near Exeter.

At Hamburgh, in her 65th year, Mrs. Blacker, widow of the late governor of the Britiſh factory there.

2. In his 55th year, Mr. Joſeph Sharp, of Lancaſter, merchant.

3. Mr. David Kinnebrook, jun. ſon of a worthy and reſpectable man, who has been long reſident in the city of Norwich, and well known for his knowledge in the mathematical ſciences. David, the ſon, who was naturally ſerious and thoughtful, diſcovered an early attachment to the mathematics; by his unwearied attention, under the inſtructions of his father, he in a few years attained an enviable degree of knowledge in theſe ſciences, in ſo much, that in 1789, when about 17 years of age, he commenced a correſpondence with the editors of the Ladies Diary, and in 1792 obtained the prize for an elegant ſolution to a difficult queſtion, propoſed by Lieut. W. Mudge, of the Royal Artillery; and in 1793 he propoſed the Prize Queſtion. His mathematical knowledge now began to introduce him to the notice of ſeveral gentlemen, particularly the Rev. S. Vince, by whoſe recommendation, in June 1794, he was appointed aſſiſtant to the Royal Obſervatory at Greenwich, which he was obliged to leave, owing to ill health, in Feb. 1796. In 1801 another prize was adjudged him for his ſolution to a very difficult and intricate queſtion, propoſed the preceding year in the Ladies Diary by Capt. Mudge. In June laſt, in conſequence of his being at Cambridge, he met with the Rev. S. Vince, who, in a manner that reflects the greateſt dignity on his character, offered to render him any aſſiſtance; and on his replying that he wiſhed to improve his time to ſome advantage, Mr. Vince applied to the Rev. Dr. Maſkelyne, aſtronomer royal, who ſoon after wrote Mr. Kinnebrook a letter, appointing him one of the calculators to the Nautical Almanack: beſides this new employment of laborious calculation, he was in the habit of attending on ſix or eight pupils, initiating them in the firſt principles of the mathematics, previous to the commencement of their ſtudies at the Univerſity. But theſe extraordinary exertions ſtrongly affected his conſtitution,

conſtitution, and ſoon brought on a diſorder which occaſioned his death. He was a wonderful inſtance of the effects of a ſteady perſeverance. Though only in his 30th year, his knowledge in the mathematicks was excelled, if equalled, by few. He was fond of reading in general. Hiſtory and Biography often excited his attention, and he would never quit books on theſe ſubjects till he made the principal incidents and characters his own. Nor was he leſs deſerving of reſpect for the qualities of his heart than for the powers of his mind. His moral character was unexceptionable; he was remarkable for the peaceableneſs of his diſpoſition and the mildneſs of his behaviour. Unaſſuming in his manners, he ſeemed unconſcious of his abilities, nor would he ever allow himſelf to poſſeſs any merit but in common with his contemporaries. Though the penetrating genius of a Lavater might have diſcovered in him certain marks which are ever the concomitants of a great mind and good heart; inaccurate obſervers, judging from exterior appearance, may have thought him reſerved and moroſe; but his friends, and thoſe who knew him beſt, will unite in pronouncing him to have been free and open in his conduct, "ready to diſtribute, willing to communicate." Naturally of a domeſtic turn of mind, he has been frequently heard to ſay, that he was never happier than when ſitting round the fire with a few ſocial friends, converſing on his favourite topic. Not that the mathematics were his only theme; for, notwithſtanding his ſevere application to theſe abſtract ſtudies, he was, in the few moments of relaxation which he allowed himſelf, lively and chearful, and his converſation enlivened with remarks occaſionally ſatirical. The intrigues of ſtateſmen excited his contempt; and the intrepidity of the warrior received his encomiums. In ſhort, his remarks on the occurrences of the day ſufficiently evinced that he was not inattentive to the events which were paſſing upon the political theatre of Europe. His life was an exemplary pattern of induſtry and virtue; his death has deprived his parents of a tender and dutiful ſon; his connections, of a ſteady and affectionate friend; his pupils, of a tutor warm and intereſted in their ſucceſs; and the world, of a valuable member of ſociety.

At Brighthelmſtone, in the 67th year of his age, Peter Elmſly, eſq. of Sloane-ſtreet; a native of Aberdeenſhire, and formerly an eminent bookſeller in the Strand; where he was ſome time partner with, and many years ſucceſſor to, the late Paul Vaillant, eſq. (ſee p. 271.) Mr. E. had very lately wholly quitted buſineſs, with a competent fortune, moſt handſomely acquired by conſummate ability and the ſtricteſt integrity, and with the ſincere regard and reſpect of all who knew him, particularly of many of the moſt honourable and dignified characters in the literary world. To the tolerable education which it is in the power of almoſt every North Briton without much difficulty to attain, he had gradually ſuperadded, as he advanced in life and proſperity, ſuch a fund of general knowledge, and ſo uncommonly accurate a diſcrimination of language, that, had he choſen to have ſtood forward as a writer, he would have ſecured a prominent niche in the Temple of Fame. For the truth of this aſſertion we boldly appeal to all who have been favoured with his epiſtolary correſpondence. Nor was he leſs critically nice in the French language than in his own. The reſpect which he experienced from the late Hon. Topham Beauclerk, Mr. Stuart Mackenzie, Mr. Gibbon, the Rev. Mr. Cracherode, Mr. Wilkes, &c. &c. is well known to the publick; and among the many living characters of eminence by whom he was beloved and reſpected, let it ſuffice to mention the Duke of Grafton, Earl Stanhope, Earl Spencer, Sir Joſeph Banks, Dr. Rennell, Mr. Dutens, &c. &c.—His remains were brought to Sloane-ſtreet; whence, on the 10th, they were removed in ſolemn funeral proceſſion, and depoſited in the family-vault at Marybone, attended by a large party of friends, ſincere mourners on the melancholy occaſion; as, for ſtrength of mind, ſoundneſs of judgment, and unaffected friendſhip, he has not left many equals. Among thoſe who attended to pay the laſt ſad tribute of reſpect to an old and endeared friend, were Mr. Alderman Cadell, the Rev. John Calder, D. D. the Rev. Peter Elmſly, Mr. Juſtice Conant, Capt Keith, James Robſon, eſq. late high-bailiff of Weſtminſter, John Nichols, eſq. William Forſyth, eſq. of the royal gardens, Kenſington, Mr. Dunſmore, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Bentley of the Bank, Mr. Debrett, Mr. Stephen Jones, Mr. James Payne, and Mr. John Mackinlay. Mr. E. has left a widow, to whom he had long been an affectionate huſband; and who has the conſolation to reflect, that ſhe has for many years ſoothed the pillow of anguiſh by unwearied aſſiduity.

4. At Exeter, the widow of Mr. Marchant, worſted-manufacturer there.

5. John Skrymſher Ruding, the infant ſon of the Rev. Rogers R. vicar of Maldon, Surrey.

6. At Guernſey, aged 40, Sergeant Samuel Macdonald, well known by the appellation of "Big Sam." He was a native of the county of Sutherland, in Scotland, and during part of the American war; ſerved in the Fencible Corps raiſed there, he was afterwards fugel-man to the Royals, and continued in this ſituation till the year 1791. At that time, his extraordi-

nary

nary ſtature and obliging diſpoſition procured him a recommendation to His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, with whom he lived as lodge-porter at Carleton-houſe till 1793. He was then appointed ſergeant in the Sutherland Fencibles; but, on account of his prodigious height, which made the reſt of the Corps, though fine ſtout men, look like ſo many dwarfs, he was chiefly employed in the recruiting ſervice; he, however, continued with them after they were formed into the 93d, until the day of his death. He meaſured 6 feet 30 inches high, 4 feet round the cheſt, extremely ſtrong-built and muſcular, but yet proportionable, unleſs his legs might be thought even too large for the load they had to bear. His ſtrength was prodigious; but ſuch was his pacific diſpoſition, that he was never known to exert it improperly. He always diſplayed a degree of manly pride, and, notwithſtanding very conſiderable offers were made to him, upon condition that he ſhould allow himſelf to be exhibited as a ſhow, he ſpurned at what he thought the hire of degradation. Once, and only once, he was prevailed upon to make a public appearance; nor was this obtained from him by leſs authority than that of His Royal Highneſs, whoſe ſervant he then was. This took place at the Opera-houſe, in the Haymarket, then occupied by the Drury-lane Company, where Sam appeared in the appropriate character of Hercules in Cymon and Iphigenia. His death was occaſioned by a collection of water in the thorax, an inſidious and almoſt incurable diſeaſe, to which the robuſt are more particularly liable. It is ſometimes the conſequence of exceſſive bleeding in pleuriſies, and other complaints that affect the breaſt, but its origin is not unfrequently quite obſcure. It generally lurks under the maſk of an aſthma, and continues increaſing, till at length the patient can hardly breathe, unleſs upright in bed. At length a fit of coughing terminates the tragedy, though very often ſudden exertion cuts the ſufferer off at once, before the quantity of water would otherwiſe have occaſioned ſuffocation. Sam continued healthy and active till his 35th year; his health then began to decline, and it is by no means improbable that this was the firſt formation of the diſeaſe which finally terminated his exiſtence.

7. At her houſe in Beaumont-ſtreet, Mary-la-Bonne, in her 54th year, Mrs. Louiſa Butcher. She had been to Hackney the preceding day, and, on her return, was taken with an apoplectic fit, which rendered her inſenſible, and ended her life.

Mrs. Butler Danvers, wife of the Hon. Auguſtus Butler D. of Swithland, co. Leic.

9. Aged 73, Thomas Chapman, gent. He was lineally deſcended from Sir Iſaac Newton's own ſiſter, ſhe being his grandmother.

11. At St. Stephen's, Canterbury, in an advanced age, Mrs. Fielding, widow of the late Henry F. eſq. well known by his truly original writings in the laſt century.

12. At Margate, in his 75th year, Francis Cobb, eſq. who may truly be called "The Friend of Margate." As a magiſtrate and a man he lived generally beloved. His death will, therefore, be juſtly and ſincerely regretted by all who knew him. Of his numberleſs kindneſſes to them who ſtood in need, and of his well-timed munificence to many a worthy individual, who now gratefully recalls it to mind, his memorial is beſt preſerved in the hearts of others; and, from the ſilence which in theſe caſes he ever wiſhed to impoſe on himſelf, it can become none beſides to proclaim them. His decline was gradual: he felt its impreſſion as a ſincere Chriſtian ought; and waited for his change with calm reſignation, ſuited to his character. He has left tokens of his great uſefulneſs, his private aſſiduity, and public ſpirit, all around him; and, living ſtrictly in the paths of moral virtue and unaſſuming piety, it may truly be ſaid of him, from the conſtant tenor of his conduct, that his higheſt luxury was to do good. He was equally unſparing of his powers and counſels for the promotion of every plan of improvement to the town of Margate. He aided them eſſentially by his intereſt, no leſs than his ability, and, above all, by the ſalutary influence of his own animating example. To that excellent inſtitution, the Sea-bathing Infirmary at Margate, he was an early and a liberal benefactor, and one of the original vice-preſidents.

13. At Lympſtone, near Exeter, aged 102, Mrs. Adams.

16. At Dover, at John Trevanion's, eſq. Miſs Boyd, ſiſter of Sir John B. bart.

18. At the houſe of his brother-in-law, in Great Marlborough-ſtreet, the Rev. Edward Cranmer, M. A. rector of Quendon, Eſſex, and vicar of St. Bride's, London.

20. At Lambeth, in his 79th year, Mr. Robert Cartony.

22 At his Lordſhip's houſe in St. James's place, the Counteſs of Roden.

23. After a lingering illneſs, the wife of Mr. White Newman, of Newgate-ſtreet.

BILL of MORTALITY, from April 27, to May 25, 1802.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	801	1468	Males	632	1244
Females	667		Females	612	

Whereof have died under two years old 356

Salt, 14s. per buſhel; 3d½ per pound.

Peck Loaf 3s. 2d.; 3s 1d.; 3s. 1d.; 3s. 2d.

Between			Between		
2 and 5	140		50 and 60	133	
5 and 10	57		60 and 70	84	
10 and 20	38		70 and 80	61	
20 and 30	78		80 and 90	27	
30 and 40	121		90 and 100	5	
40 and 50	144				

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	65	9	35	2	33	6	23	10	32	4
Surrey	66	8	34	0	34	6	22	4	34	0
Hertford	58	8	46	6	30	6	22	0	36	9
Bedford	62	7	44	4	35	11	18	4	32	9
Hunting.	61	8	00	0	29	8	15	8	28	9
Northam.	62	8	41	0	27	4	15	8	34	0
Rutland	62	6	43	2	31	0	16	6	38	0
Leiceſter	67	8	49	10	32	11	17	1	33	9
Notting.	74	1	00	0	33	6	18	0	34	0
Derby	76	8	00	0	42	6	23	2	38	4
Stafford	71	8	49	4	37	9	20	6	33	8
Salop	71	9	41	6	40	0	23	0	00	0
Hereford	62	5	41	6	32	4	23	1	37	4
Worceſt.	65	3	39	2	32	11	25	11	34	7
Warwick	73	3	00	0	36	7	21	6	39	5
Wilts	57	4	00	0	30	0	21	2	38	4
Berks	63	0	00	0	28	3	23	6	33	8
Oxford	61	3	00	0	30	11	20	2	32	3
Bucks	63	4	00	0	34	0	20	6	33	6
Montgo.	66	5	00	0	32	0	16	2	00	0
Brecon	64	0	00	0	36	8	16	0	00	0
Radnor	66	6	00	0	34	1	18	6	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

64	0	42	1	31	7	18	10	33	3

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

62	2	31	4	29	1	11	7	28	9

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	62	1	30	6	29	4	22	10	28	1
Kent	60	8	00	0	31	6	23	6	29	4
Suſſex	60	2	00	0	29	0	23	3	00	0
Suffolk	61	4	00	0	29	3	17	4	25	7
Cambrid.	53	9	34	0	32	0	15	2	27	7
Norfolk	62	0	33	6	28	8	18	10	26	6
Lincoln	66	4	41	6	30	7	14	11	29	8
York	64	6	44	3	30	11	15	6	33	3
Durham	65	4	00	0	00	0	17	4	32	0
Northum.	56	7	41	0	25	10	15	10	00	0
Cumberl.	74	4	50	6	30	10	18	4	30	0
Weſtmo.	79	6	54	4	33	5	19	9	00	0
Lancaſt.	67	10	00	0	28	6	18	10	35	3
Cheſter	62	10	00	0	00	0	20	3	35	2
Flint	57	6	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	70	1	00	0	39	11	19	0	00	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	70	8	42	0	37	0	17	8	00	0
Merioneth	70	8	00	0	37	4	18	4	00	0
Cardigan	57	10	00	0	00	0	10	0	00	0
Pembroke	48	10	00	0	22	1	11	4	00	0
Carmart.	56	0	00	0	28	8	10	0	00	0
Glamorg.	58	8	00	0	28	0	18	0	00	0
Glouceſt.	65	0	00	0	31	7	20	3	32	0
Somerſet	59	7	00	0	31	8	17	2	34	8
Monm.	66	5	00	0	29	8	00	0	00	0
Devon	57	10	00	0	25	9	16	10	00	0
Cornwall	58	8	00	0	25	2	15	1	00	0
Dorſet	60	3	00	0	26	1	25	11	00	0
Hants	57	2	00	0	28	5	23	8	38	3

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	66	2	34	0	36	11	21	9	29	8
2	60	11	34	0	29	8	16	8	26	5
3	62	0	33	6	28	8	18	10	26	6
4	63	9	41	2	29	11	15	0	30	11
5	60	11	41	0	25	1	16	5	32	0
6	76	4	51	9	31	6	18	11	33	3
7	66	2	42	1	28	6	19	1	35	2
8	69	3	42	0	38	2	18	4	33	3

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans.	
	s.	d	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	54	9	42	1	26	4	12	2	33	3
10	62	10	42	1	31	3	18	8	32	10
11	58	2	42	1	25	5	16	1	33	3
12	53	7	42	1	27	7	25	4	38	3
13	63	8	31	4	27	7	17	8	26	1
14	60	9	31	4	28	7	15	4	28	0
15	67	7	31	4	30	8	22	11	34	9
16	55	3	31	4	31	0	18	6	30	1

PRICES OF FLOUR, May 24.

Fine	50s. to 53s.	Middling	00s. to 00s.	Horſe Pollard	0s. 0d. to 0s.
Seconds	45s. to 50s.	Fine Pollard	22s. to 24s.	Bran	12s. 0d. to 14s.
Thirds	00s. to 00s.	Common ditto	0s. to 0s.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 39s. 1d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	4l. 10s. to 6l. 6s.	Suſſex Pockets	4l. 10s. to 5l. 15s.
Ditto Bags	4l. 0s. to 5l. 12s.	Ditto Bags	4l. 0s. to 5l. 5s.
Farnham Pockets	6l. 0s. to 7l. 0s.	Eſſex Bags	4l. 0s. to 5l. 15s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, May 21.

Whitechapel—Hay 4l. 0s. 0d. to 5l. 10s. 0d. Aver. 4l. 15s. 0d.
Straw 1l. 14s. 0d. to 2l. 0s. 0d. Aver. 1l. 17s. 0d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending May 16, 1802, is 32s. 7d. ½ per cwt. excluſive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, May 24. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Pork	4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d
Mutton	5s. 4d. to 6s. 0d.	Lamb	6s. 0d. to 7s. 4d
Veal	4s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.		

TALLOW, May 24, per ſtone of 8lb. 3s. 9d.

COALS, May 24. Newcaſtle 43s. 0d. to 0s. 0d. Sunderland, 38s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow, 00s.—Mottled, 00s.—Curd, 00s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MAY, 1802.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct Consol	5 per Ct Navy.	5 per Ct 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	South S. Stock.	Old Ann	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Ct	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Eng. Lott Tickets.	English Prizes.	Irish Prizes.
28	194¾	76	77	91¼	104⅛	106⅛	21⅝	——	226½	——	4 pr.	——	75¼	——	4	102	——	——	97½	87½
29	——	76	76¼	92	104⅜	106⅛	——	——	——	——	6	——	——	——	4¼	——	——	——	97½	87½
30	195	75⅞	77⅛	91⅝	104	106	21⅝	——	226	——	6	82	——	——	4	102	——	——	97½	87½
1	——	75¾	76⅝	——	104	105⅞	21⅝	——	225¾	15 pr.	5	81⅞	——	——	3¾	101⅛	——	——	97½	87½
2	Sunday																			
3	——	75⅞	76½	91⅜	104	105⅜	21⅛	5/8	226	15	7	81⅜	——	——	3⅞	101⅜	——	——	97½	87⅝
4	——	75⅝	76⅜	91⅜	103⅜	104⅝	21⅛	5/8	225½	14	6	81⅛	——	——	3¾	101	——	——	97½	87½
5	193	75⅝	76¼	90⅝	103	105¼	21⅛	5/8	225½	15	4	81⅛	75⅛	76	3½	101¼	——	——	97½	87½
6	192⅞	75¼	76⅛	91⅛	103⅜	105	21⅛	5	225	14	5	80⅞	75	76	3¼	101⅛	——	——	97½	87½
7	193	75⅞	76⅜	91¼	103	105	21½	5	224¼	14	6	80⅞	74⅞	75¼	3	101⅛	——	——	97½	87⅜
8	193⅞	75	76	90¾	102¾	104⅞	21¼	5	222	15	6	80¼	74	74⅜	3 a 2¼	101	——	——	97½	87⅜
9	Sunday																			
10	191¼	74½	75⅜	90	102⅝	104¾	21⅜	5	221⅞	15	5	80	73¾	73½	2¾ a 1½	100¾	——	——	97½	87½
11	191	73⅞	73⅜	89⅞	101¾	103½	20⅞	5	221	14	5 to 6	80	73	73⅛	1¾ a 2½	100	——	——	97½	87⅛
12	190	73⅜	74⅛	89¾	103	104⅛	20⅞	5/8	221¼	14	4 to 5	80	73⅞	73½	1½	100½	——	——	97½	87⅜
13	191	74½	75½	90⅛	103⅞	104⅞	21¼	5/8	223	15	4	79¾	73⅜	73¼	2½	100½	——	——	97½	87¼
14	191¾	73½	74⅛	89⅜	102⅜	103⅝	20⅜	5	220	15	2 to 3	79⅛	73	73	1½	100	——	——	97½	87½
15	191	74⅛	75	90⅝	102⅜	104¼	21	5/8	220	14	3	80	——	——	1¼	100¼	——	——	97½	87½
16	Sunday																			
17	190¾	73⅞	74⅜	90	102⅜	103⅛	20⅞	5	219¾	13	3	79¾	——	——	1⅜	100	——	——	97½	87⅝
18	190¼	73¼	74⅝	90¼	102¼	104	20⅜	5/8	210	15	3 a 1	79⅝	——	——	1⅜	100¼	——	——	97½	87½
19	189½	73⅛	74½	89⅜	102¼	103¾	20⅛	5	219½	13	2	79½	73	73¼	1¼	99⅞	——	——	97½	87⅜
20	190	73⅝	74⅝	89⅜	102½	103⅞	20⅜	5	220	13	par 1	79½	73⅛	74	¼ a 1¼	99⅜	——	——	97½	87½
21	189	73½	74½	89¼	102¼	104	20⅝	5	219½	15	2	79	70⅝	73¼	1¼	100¼	——	——	97½	87½
22	188	73⅜	74¼	89⅝	102¼	104	20⅜	5	218	14	2 dis.	79¼	——	——	1¼	100	——	——	97½	87½
23	Sunday																			
24	186	72½	73⅞	88⅝	102	103¾	20⅝	5	217	13	9	78½	——	——	¾ a par.	99½	71	——	97½	87½
25	185	72⅜	73⅜	88¼	102⅛	103	20½	4⅞	216½	13	7	78⅜	——	——	¾ a ¼	99¼	——	——	97½	87⅜
26	184⅞	72	73¼	88	101⅝	102⅞	20¼	4½	216⅜	13	5	78	——	——	par	99½	——	——	97½	87½
27	185	72⅜	73¼	88⅛	102⅛	103	20⅜	5	216⅜	14	6	78¼	——	——	¼ a 1/16	99⅛	——	——	97½	87½

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, Red-Lion-Passage, Fleet Street.]

]. BRANSCOMB and Co. Stock-Brokers, at the Lucky Lottery Office, N° 11, Holborn.